ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY

DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

ESTABLISHED IN SEPTEMBER 1914 AS "WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS"

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Table of Contents

The New Revenue Bill

The Senate Finance Committee in reporting the new Revenue bill to the Senate estimates that it will yield $5,953,466,000. They have reduced the House bill more than two billions of dollars by various changes, some of which affect the drug trade. The proposed tax of 10 per cent on perfumes, pills, medicinals, tonics and preparations advertised as patent medicines has been changed by the Senate Finance Committee to a tax of one cent for each ten cents or fraction thereof of the amount paid when sold by a dealer.

This provision does not apply to the sale of medicinal preparations which are not advertised to the general lay public. The tax of ten per cent on soaps and soap powders, proposed in the House bill, is reduced to a manufacturers' tax of 3 per cent in the Senate bill. Other tax provisions of interest to the drug trade are the regulations governing the importation and sale of narcotics which appear in full on another page of DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS.

Alterations of importance have been made in the excess profits tax and the inheritance tax. There are some changes in the income tax and corporation tax. The debate in the Senate will probably center upon the excess profits tax and the high income tax provisions.

Control of Dye Imports

The plan recommended by Dr. J. Merritt Matthews of the Grasselli Chemical Company to restrict the sale of German dyes in the United States until the American industry is established on a firm foundation met with general approval in the trade. A committee with power to control imports could prevent dumping much more effectively than the present "anti-dumping" law. The criticism of Dr. Matthews' proposition, which the "New York Times" made editorially, is in keeping with that paper's attitude on the tariff to which it is bitterly opposed. The "Times" says: "If the foreign goods are offered a year or two hence at prices not far from the old ones, it cannot be expected that American consumers will gladly pay for domestic dyes at the present rates."

Such an argument overlooks the premise upon which Dr. Matthews bases his statement. It is well known in the trade that German manufacturers sold colors at less than cost in Great Britain and in the United States in order to ruin the industry struggling for existence against almost in-

superable obstacles. Methyl violet which was made by a British firm was cut in price to 50 per cent below cost, and when the manufacturer in England accepted the German challenge and continued to make methyl violet for seven years at a loss, the German firm cut the price again. Under the German cartel system a manufacturer is reimbursed by the Government for losses sustained in developing foreign trade.

The statement which "The Times" makes is true. If the Germans offer dyes at lower prices than they can be made in America, there are buyers who will be glad to get them. But why allow the Germans to ruin the industry which produces the essential products for protecting the country against invasion, the materials used in making munitions as well as dyestuffs, and expose the United States to further depredations by the Hun? Unless such a committee as is suggested for the control of imports is appointed the Germans will find ways to dodge the tariff. They did so for years by sending over concentrated dyes which were easily reduced in strength by agents here and made into ten or one hundred times the quantity. Having paid duty on the small, concentrated lot only, it is readily understood what an enormous profit there was for the German manufacturer even at low prices, and how it was possible to cut prices if necessary to meet American prices. After years of protest by American makers of colors this practice was stopped, but there is no way to prevent the Germans undermining the industry by price-cutting.

There was another loophole in the law by which indigo was able to dodge the duty it should have paid; and there is no protection now against crudes which have been advanced in manufacture almost to the condition of intermediates.

Dr. Taussig, chairman of the U. S. Tariff Commission, in an address delivered last week before the American Dyestuff Manufacturers' Association, points out the difficulty of obtaining tariff legislation at this time and argues against the creation of a committee to control imports, on the ground that the proposition is too radical. Dr. Taussig is disposed to help the industry and is of the opinion that the Tariff Commission's bill now before Congress will give adequate protection.

Results of Research Work

How soon shall we see the benefits of research work? It is wellknown that many large concerns have been expending huge sums in developing processes, during the last three or four years of prosperity, with the idea of being better able to cope with the competition that is sure to follow peace conditions. Will this work be seen in improved products when the barriers are removed? The new processes will be kept secret and each industry or each producer will reap the benefit of any method of production which may prove cheaper or more efficient, but the public can judge of the results only by the prices and the quality of the products.

Readjustment Plans Need Watching

The proposition to apply the Webb law temporarily to domestic conditions, and allow combinations such as are being formed to further export trade, in aid of readjustment of business at home, suggests startling possibilities in chemical and drug production. Suppose manufacturers combined, established a "pooling arrangement" and a single distributing agency for such products as phenol, benzol and toluol. The first result would be curtailment of production, followed by price-fixing, all these acts being in direct violation of the Sherman law, and that clause of the Clayton law which forbids "unfair competition."

The dyestuff industry must have these products in abundance and at reasonable prices to survive the after-war competition. Every industry in the United States depends more or less upon sulphuric acid in carrying on its operations. One can imagine the complex situation brought about by control of this essential acid by a monopoly. It was a condition like this that gave rise to legislation which found expression in the laws cited, and while criticism of these laws is justified owing to the difficulty of interpreting what they mean in actual business practice, it is evident that some control of "pools" and monopolies is necessary and advisable.

The Federal Trade Commission recommends to Congress that an agency be established to supervise prices of manufactured goods, but the political power which such an agency could yield would be a menace to all industries. It seems a better plan to frame a new law which will combine the best points in present acts, meet the new conditions that have arisen since the war, and which will be more exact in defining the limitations placed upon business. Practical manufacturers in all lines of industry should be consulted in framing such a law.

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK

The varied and far-reaching economic changes, inevitable under the new international conditions, are being accomplished in a way which gives promise that the real test of readjustment, yet to come, will be met without serious disturbance. Cancellations of Government orders, although many in number, have not appeared with such a rush as to stop the wheels of industry, and peace business may experience considerable revival before war work is wholly ended. Even now, in fact, there is evidence of the development of long-restrained buying in some quarters, and the movement to replenish depleted supplies, once it gains momentum and becomes more general, should do much to fill the gap left by the reduction of Federal requirements.

The change which has lately come in the price situation has not yet been general or striking, but sellers' views are in many cases undergoing revision and that the markets will ultimately turn more decisvely in buyers' favor, with the huge Governmental needs no longer present as a strengthening element is everywhere regarded as certain. As an illustration of which way the pendulum is swinging, Dun's list of wholesale quotations, for the second consecutive week, discloses more recessions than advances, and the maintenance of official control of prices makes the situation largely artificial.

Provisions of New Revenue Bill

Tax on Medicinals and Perfumery and Regulation of Sale of Narcotics

EXCISE TAXES UNDER SENATE BILL

(1) Automobiles, 5 per centum.

(2) Tires, inner tubes, parts, or accessories, 5 per centum.

(3) Pianos, organs (other than pipe organs), piano players, graphophones, etc., 5 per centum.

(4) Tennis rackets, nets, racket covers and presses, skates, snowshoes, skis, and all other articles commonly or commercially known as sporting goods, 10 per centum.

(5) Chewing gum or substitutes therefor, 3 per centum.

(6) Cameras, 10 per centum.

(7) Photographic films and plates, other than moving-picture films, 5 per centum.

(8) Candy, 5 per centum.

(9) Firearms, shells, and cartridges, 10 per centum.

(10) Hunting and bowie knives, 10 per centum.

(11) Dirk knives, daggers, etc., 100 per centum.

(12) Portable electric fans, 5 per centum.

(13) Thermos and thermostatic bottles, 5 per centum.

(14) Cigar or cigarette holders and pipes, 10 per centum.

(15) Automatic slot-device weighing or vending machines, 5 per centum.

(16) Liveries and livery boots and hats, 10 per centum.

(17) Hunting and shooting garments and riding habits, 10 per centum.

(18) Articles made out of any fur, or articles of which fur is the component material of chief value, 10 per centum.

(19) Yachts and motor boats; and pleasure boats and canoes if sold for more than $15, 10 per centum.

(20) Toilet soaps and toilet soap powders, 3 per centum.

THE War Revenue bill was reported to the Senate by the Finance Committee on Friday, Dec. 6. It is estimated that the measure will yield $5,953,466,000 as against $8,200,000, which would have been yielded by the House draft passed September 20.

Following are estimates of Senate Committee experts of comparative yields from the revised bill and the original house draft:

	Senate Bill.	House Bill.
Incomes	$2,207,000,000	$2,376,186,000
War excess profits	2,400,000,000	3,200,000,000
Estates or inheritances	75,000,000	110,000,000
Transportation & insurance	229,000,000	192,550,000
Beverages	450,000,000	1,137,600,000
Tobacco	240,600,000	341,204,000
Admissions & dues	54,000,000	109,000,000
Excise taxes	123,000,000	516,305,000
Special taxes	73,866,000	165,000,000
Stamp taxes	31,000,000	32,000,000
Miscellaneous	.....	2,638,000
Floor taxes	70,000,000	*.....
Total estimated revenue	$5,953,466,000	$8,182,492,000

*Included in other sections.

The bill raises the bulk of the revenue from corporation and individual incomes, excess and war profits and special taxes on luxuries. It includes provisions for the taxes to be raised in 1920, and it is to this feature that Republicans objected.

Chief Provisions of Bill

Important provisions of the bill include: Normal individual income tax for 1918 of 12 per cent, except that on the first $4,000 the rate shall be 6 per cent. For succeeding year normal tax of 8 per cent, 4 per cent to be paid on the first $4,000. All single persons with income of $1,000 or more and married persons with $2,000 or more to be taxed. Surtaxes ranging from 1 per cent on incomes between $5,000 and $6,000 to 65 per cent on incomes of more than $1,000,000.

Corporation income tax of 12 per cent for 1918 and 8 per cent thereafter. Depletion allowance provided for mines, oil and gas wells to encourage such enterprises. Income taxes to be paid in four instalments.

War profits taxed 80 per cent in 1918; not taxed thereafter. Excess profits taxed 30 to 60 per cent in 1918-1919 and 40 per cent in 1920.

Inheritance taxed from 1 per cent on inheritances of $10,000 to $25,000 to 25 per cent of those over $2,500,000.

Freight transportation taxed 3 per cent, express transportation 1 cent for each 20 cents paid.

Telegraph, telephone, radio and cable messages costing 14 to 50 cents taxed 5 cents, more than 50 cents taxed 10 cents.

Leased wires taxed 10 per cent.

Distilled spirits in bond taxed $2.20 a gallon and $6.40 if withdrawn for beverage purposes. Beer, ales and porter taxed $6 a barrel. Wines taxed from 16 cents to $1 a wine gallon.

Cigars taxed from $1.50 to $15 per thousand, according to weight and retail price.

Admission to theaters taxed 1 per cent on each 10 cents charged.

Club dues over $10 a year taxed 10 per cent.

Automobiles, motorcycles and auto trucks taxed 5 per cent on sale price.

Ten per cent tax placed on products of child labor.

Perfumes, sporting goods, jewelry and works of art are taxed.

Brokers pay a special business tax according to the nature of that business.

Regulation of Narcotic Sales

Sec. 906. (a) That on and after there shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid (in lieu of the taxes imposed by subdivisions (g) and (h) of section 600 of the Revenue Act of 1917) a tax of 1 cent for each 10 cents or fraction thereof of the amount paid for any of the following articles when sold by a dealer on or after such date for consumption or use:

(1) Perfumes, essences, extracts, toilet waters, cosmetics, petroleum jellies, hair oils, pomades, hair dressings, hair restoratives, hair dyes, tooth and mouth washes, dentifrices, tooth pastes, aromatic cachous, toilet powders (other than soap powders), or any similar substance, article, or preparation by whatsoever name known or distinguished, any of the above which are used or applied or intended to be used or applied for toilet purposes:

(2) Pills, tablets, powders, tinctures, troches or lozenges, sirups, medicinal cordials or bitters, anodynes, tonics, plasters, liniments, salves, ointments, pastes, drops, waters (except those taxed under section 628 of this Act), essences, spirits, oils, and other medicinal preparations, compounds, or compositions (not including serums and antitoxins), upon the amount paid for any of the above as to which the manufacturer or producer claims to have any private formula, secret, or occult art for making or preparing the same, or has or claims to have any exclusive right or title to the making or preparing the same, or which are prepared, uttered, vended, or exposed for sale under any letters patent, or trade-mark, or which (if prepared by any formula, published or unpublished) are held out or recommended to the public by the makers, vendors, or proprietors thereof as proprietary medicines or medicinal proprietary articles or preparations, or as remedies or specifics for any disease, diseases, or affection whatever affecting the human or animal body: Provided, That the provisions of this section shall not apply to the sale of medicinal preparations which are not advertised to the general lay public.

(b) The taxes imposed by this section shall be collected by whichever of the following methods the Commissioner may deem expedient: (1) by stamp affixed to such article by the vendor,

the cost of which shall be reimbursed to the vendor by the purchaser; or (2) by payment to the vendor by the purchaser at the time of the sale, the taxes so collected being returned and paid to the United States by such vendor in the same manner as provided in section 502.

Sec. 907. That under such rules and regulations as the Commissioner with the approval of the Secretary may prescribe, the tax imposed under the provisions of this title shall not apply in respect to articles sold or leased for export and in due course so exported. Under such rules and regulations the amount of any internal-revenue tax erroneously or illegally collected in respect to exported articles may be refunded to the exporter of the article instead of to the manufacturer, if the manufacturer waives any claim for the amount so to be refunded.

Sec. 1006. That section 1 of the Act of Congress approved December 17, 1914, is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 1. That on or before July 1 of each year, every person who imports, manufactures, produces, compounds, sells, deals in, dispenses, or gives away opium or coca leaves, or any compound, manufacture, salt, derivative, or preparation thereof, shall register with the collector of internal revenue of the district his name or style, place of business and place or places where such business is to be carried on, and pay the special taxes hereinafter provided;

Every person who on January 1, 1919, is engaged in any of the activities above enumerated, or who between such date and the passage of this Act first engages in any of such activities, shall within thirty days after the passage of this Act make like registration, and shall pay the proportionate part of the tax for the period ending June 30, 1919; and

Every person who first engages in any of such activities after the passage of this Act shall immediately make like registration and pay the proportionate part of the tax for the period ending on the following June 30;

Importers, manufacturers, producers or compounders, $24 per annum; wholesale dealers, $12 per annum; retail dealers, $6 per annum; physicians, dentists, veterinary surgeons, and other practitioners lawfully entitled to distribute, dispense, give away, or administer any of the aforesaid drugs to patients upon whom they in the course of their professionel practice are in attendance, shall pay $3 per annum.

Defines Wholesale Dealer

Every person who imports, manufactures, compounds, or otherwise produces for sale or distribution any of the aforesaid drugs shall be deemed to be an importer, manufacturer or producer.

"Every person who sells or offers for sale any of said drugs in the original stamped packages, as hereinafter provided, shall be deemed a wholesale dealer.

Every person who sells or dispenses from original stamped packages, as hereinafter provided, shall be deemed a retail dealer: Provided, That the office, or if none, the residence, of any person shall be considered for the purpose of this Act his place of business; but no employee of any person who has registered and paid special tax as herein required, acting within the scope of his employment, shall be required to register and pay special tax provided by this section. Provided further, That officials of the United States, Territorial, District of Columbia, or insular possessions, State or municipal governments, who in the exercise of their official duties engage in any of the business herein described, shall not be required to register, nor pay special tax, nor stamp the aforesaid drugs as hereinafter prescribed, but their right to this exemption shall be evidenced in such manner as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may by regulations prescribe.

It shall be unlawful for any person required to register under the provisions of this Act to import, manufacture, produce, compound, sell, deal in, dispense, distribute, administer, or give away any of the aforesaid drugs without having registered and paid the special tax as imposed by this section.

That the word 'person' as used in this Act shall be construed to mean and include a partnership, association, company, or corporation, as well as a natural person; and all provisions of existing law relating to special taxes, as far as necessary, are hereby extended and made applicable to this section.

That there shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid upon opium, coca leaves, any compound, salt, derivative, or imported into the United States, and sold, or removed for consumption or sale, an internal-revenue tax at the rate of 1 cent per ounce, and any fraction of an ounce, such tax to be paid by the importer, manufacturer, producer, or compounder, thereof, and to be represented by appropriate stamps, to be provided by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury; and the stamps herein provided shall be so affixed to the bottle or other container as to securely seal the stopper, covering, or wrapper thereof.

The tax imposed by this section shall be in addition to any import duty imposed on the aforesaid drugs.

It shall be unlawful for any person to purchase, sell, dispense, or distribute any of the aforesaid drugs except in the original stamped package or from the original stamped package; and the absence of appropriate tax-paid stamps from any of the aforesaid drugs shall be prima facie evidence of a violation of this section by the person in whose possession same may be found; and the possession of any original stamped package containing any of the aforesaid drugs by any person who has not registered and paid special taxes as required by this section shall be prima facia evidence of liability to such special tax.

Provided, That the provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to any person having in his or her possession any of the aforesaid drugs which have been obtained from a registered dealer in pursuance of a prescription, written for legitimate medical uses, issued by a physician, dentist, veterinary surgeon, or other practitioner registered under this Act; and where the bottle or other container in which such drug may be put up by the dealer upon said prescription bears the name and registry number of the druggist, serial number of prescription, name and address of the patient, and name, address, and registry number of the person writing said prescription; or to the dispensing, or administration, or giving away of any of the aforesaid drugs to a patient by a registered physician, dentist, veterinary surgeon, or other practitioner in personal attendance upon such patient, and where said drugs are dispensed or administered to the patient for legitimate medical purposes and the record kept as required by this Act of the drugs so dispensed, administered, distributed, or given away.

And all the provisions of existing laws relating to the engraving, issuance, sale, accountability, cancellation, and destruction of tax-paid stamps provided for in the internal-revenue laws are, in so far as necessary, hereby extended and made to apply to stamps provided by this section.

Seizure of Unstamped Packages

"That all unstamped packages of the aforesaid drugs found in the possession of any person, except as herein provided, shall be subject to seizure and forfeiture, and all the provisions of existing internal-revenue laws relating to searches, seizures, and forfeitures of unstamped articles are hereby extended to and made to apply to the articles taxed under this Act and the persons upon whom these taxes are imposed.

Importers, manufacturers, and wholesale dealers shall keep such books and records and render such monthly returns in relation to the transactions in the aforesaid drugs as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may by regulations require.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall make all needful rules and regulations for carrying the provisions of this Act into effect."

Confiscation of Seized Goods

Sec. 1007. That all opium, its salts, derivatives, and compounds, and coca leaves, salts, derivatives, and compounds thereof which may now be under seizure or which may hereafter be seized by the United States Government from any person or persons charged with any violation of the Act of October 1, 1890, as amended by the Acts of March 3, 1897, February 9, 1909, and January 17, 1914, or the Act of December 17, 1914, shall upon conviction of the person or persons from whom seized be confiscated by and forfeited to the United States; and the Secretary is hereby authorized to deliver for medical or scientific purposes to any department, bureau, or other agency of the United States Government, upon proper application therefor under such regulation as may be prescribed by the Commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary, any of the drugs so seized, confiscated, and forfeited to the United States.

The provisions of this section shall also apply to any of the aforesaid drugs seized or coming into the possession of the United States in the enforcement of any of the above-mentioned Acts where the owner or owners thereof are unknown. None of the aforesaid drugs coming into possession of the United States under the operation of said Acts, or the provisions of this section, shall be destroyed without certification by a committee appointed by the Commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary, that they are of no value for medical or scientific purposes.

Sec. 1008. That the Act approved October 22, 1914, entitled "An Act to increase the internal revenue, and for other purposes," and the joint resolution approved December 17, 1915, entitled "Joint resolution extending the provisions of the Act entitled 'An Act to increase the internal revenue, and for other purposes,' approved October twenty-second, nineteen hundred and fourteen, to December thirty-first, nineteen hundred and sixteen," are hereby repealed, except that the provisions of such Act shall remain in force for the assessment and collection of all special taxes imposed by sections 3 and 4 thereof, or by such sections as extended by such joint resolution, for any year or part thereof ending prior to January 1, 1917, and of all other taxes imposed by such Act, or by such Act as so extended, accrued prior to September 8, 1916, and for the imposition and collection of all penalties or forfeitures which have accrued or may accrue in relation to any of such taxes.

Employment of Child Labor

Sec. 1200. That every person (other than a bona fide boys' or girls' canning club recognized by the Agriculture Department of a State and of the United States) operating (a) any mine or quarry situated in the United States in which children under the age of sixteen years have been employed or permitted to work during any portion of the taxable year; or (b) any mill, cannery, work shop, factory, or manufacturing establishment situated in the United States in which children under the age of fourteen years have been employed or permitted to work, or children between the ages of fourteen and sixteen have been employed or permitted to work more than eight hours in any day or more than six days in any week, or after the hour of seven o'clock post meridian, or before the hour of six o'clock ante meridian, during any portion of the taxable year, shall pay for each taxable year, in addition to all other taxes imposed by law, an excise tax equivalent to ten per centum of the entire net profits received or accrued for such year from the sale or disposition of the products of such mine, quarry, mill, cannery, work shop, factory or manufacturing establishment.

Income Tax

Three main sources of revenue are now relied upon by the measure: (1) Individual income taxes; (2) excess profits taxes; (3) excise taxes on various commodities and acts. Under the provisions of the income tax section the basic rate is kept at 6 per cent on all taxable income up to $4,000, exemption being allowed on $1,000 for single and $2,000 for married persons. From $4,000 upward the rate is 12 per cent. The so-

called surtaxes have been materially altered in detail. From $5,000 to $6,000 there is a surtax of 1 per cent, and these surtaxes are then increased at the rate of about 1 per cent additional for each additional $2,000 of income until they reach 48 per cent on incomes not over $100,000. Above $100,000 the rate increases rapidly up to 65 per cent on all incomes over $1,000,000.

Permitted deductions under the House bill have been considerably altered in detail, but the general principles remain practically the same as in that measure, although the terms of the Senate bill will grant more or less relief to the owners of mines, oil and gas wells and other natural resources, not allowed under the House measure. To individuals the exemptions remain practically the same as in the House bill with an allowance of $200 for each dependent person just as at present.

Corporation Tax

The tax on corporations has been fixed at 12 per cent on the amount of net income in excess of credits duly provided by the act, for the year 1918, while for each calendar year thereafter 8 per cent is to be substituted for 12 per cent. The usual long list of organizations, clubs, farmers' associations and the like which are exempt from taxation is included. The net income of a corporation is defined as consisting of the gross income less certain specified deductions and these deductions include the ordinary and necessary expenses of the concern, the interest paid or accrued within the taxable year, the taxes paid or accrued within the same year, the losses sustained, the debts found to be worthless, the amounts received as dividends from a concern which is taxable, a reasonable allowance for depreciation and allowance for amortization and exhaustion of property. Special deduction allowances are made in the case of insurance companies and for definitely ascertained and proven losses. Credit is also allowed for foreign taxes and concerns are allowed to make consolidated reports of their income if they are affiliated.

Excess Profits Tax

The amount subject to tax is now figured as the sum of the following items: (1) 30 per cent of the amount of the net income in excess of the credits and deductions as prescribed by the act, if such net income is not over 20 per cent of the invested capital; (2) 60 per cent of the amount of the net income over 20 per cent of invested capital, and (3) the sum by which 80 per centum of the net income exceeds the amount of the tax figured under items (1) and (2). The year 1919 will carry a reduction in this tax, the 30 per cent on income not over 20 per cent of invested capital being cut to 20 per cent, while the 60 per cent on net income over 20 per cent is cut to 40 per cent. The amount figured on the 80 per cent basis is cut off entirely after this fiscal year. Relief for corporations is provided in section 302, which requires that the excess profits tax levied on profits up to 20 per cent of capital shall in no case aggregate more than 30 per cent of the net income in excess of $3,000 and not in excess of $20,000, plus 80 per cent of the amount of the net income in excess of $20,000, while for the coming year a corresponding reduction is also made.

Members of the Drug and Chemical Club, 100 William street, were unpleasantly surprised on Monday to see the sign "Elevators Not Running," when they went to lunch. It was a choice between walking up nine flights and going to a public restaurant in the neighborhood. A majority preferred to climb the stairs.

SALE OF BAYER CO. POSTPONED

Alien Property Custodian Will Offer Property at Rensselaer on Thursday, Dec. 12—History of Plant and Description of Products—Suit Over Aspirin Trade Mark

The sale of the Bayer Co., the Williams & Crowell Co., a subsidiary in Rhode Island, and the Synthetic Patents Company, which was set for Tuesday, Dec. 10, was postponed at the last minute by the Alien Property Custodian who announced that it would take place on Thursday, December 12.

The par value of the capital stock of the companies involved directly in the transaction amounts to $900,000. According to appraisals made by competent authorities and balance sheets prepared by certified public accountants the present value of the properties, without provisions for the Federal income and excess profits taxes which have accrued to June 30, of the present year, are in excess of $3,500,000.

An American company, headed by Louis Waldman, built the original factory at Albany and specialized so successfully in the manufacture of aniline dyes, especially blacks, that the Farbenfabriken vormals Friedrich Bayer & Co., bought up all the stock, dismantling the Albany plant and transferring its equipment and supplies to the Rensselaer factory. From that beginning The Bayer Company branched out in the manufacture of drugs, pharmaceutical goods, and a limited number of chemicals used in the photographic trade.

Stock Entitled to Dividend

According to the order of sale the 2,250 shares of preferred stock of The Bayer Company, Inc., a New York State corporation, is entitled to a preferential cumulative dividend of eight per cent per annum; and has a par value of $225,000. There are 5,250 shares of common stock amounting to a par value of $525,000. The five hundred shares of the Synthetic Patents Co., Inc., a corporation of the State of New York, amounts to $50,000, and constitutes all of the capital stock of that corporation. The 1,000 capital stock shares of the Williams and Crowell Color Company is listed at a book value of $100,000. Approximately two-thirds of the property value represented in the sale is vested in The Bayer Company and its plant at Rensselaer, N. Y., which is on the East bank of the Hudson river, opposite Albany; and directly on the main line of the New York Central Railroad.

Aspirin has been the chief product manufactured in the pharmaceutical department of the Bayer Company. The equipment of that department is largely of special design for the purpose of producing the special formulae of acetyl salicylic acid which the company marketed under the aspirin trade mark. Other products of this department include: Phenacetin, Sulphonal, Trional, Aristol, Salophen, Protargol, Heroin, Sajodin, Veronal, Novaspirin, Adalin, Luminal and Elarson. About fifty other products are supplied by the company for some of which there is still a demand, although many of them cannot be supplied at present.

Dyestuff Equipment

In addition to the equipment of the pharmaceutical department and the machinery used in the manufacture of dyestuffs, the company operated special apparatus for the production of raw and intermediate materials. This department of the plant is of considerable importance as it comprises apparatus for making amido oil, aniline oil, nitrobenzol, dinitrochlorbenzol, and dinitrotoluol, a hydrochloric acid plant, a nitrite plant, a nitric acid plant having a daily capacity of 6,000 pounds, and a sulphuric acid concentration plant, possible of a daily capacity of 12,000 pounds.

Steam and electricity are used for power, heating and manufacturing purposes. There is a new modern boiler plant of 2,000-h. p. capacity. The water for the boilers, manufacturing purposes and for fire protection is supplied from the special filtration plant operated by the company near the river front. It has a daily capacity of 3,000,000 gallons. High tension electric current for power and lighting is purchased from the Albany Southern Railroad at 2.46c. per kilowatt hour. It is stepped down to 220 volts for commercial use, the power being transmitted from motor driven shafting by means of belt drive. Great care has been exercised in locating the buildings so as to facilitate the transportation of raw material and the finished product from one location to another by an industrial railway system.

The plant comprises twenty buildings located upon a seventy-five-acre tract of land so situated as to afford unusual shipping and receiving facilities. The buildings are, for the greater part, of a modern and approved type of construction with concrete foundations and floors, brick walls, and steel trusses. They include a total area of 288,463 square feet of manufacturing floor space. According to the survey of the buildings the dyestuff department occupies 201,588 square feet of this space; the pharmaceutical department 57,138 square feet; and the power and maintenance department 29,737 square feet. Six dwellings are also located upon the property.

Right to Patents

Contrary to the generally accepted belief the dyestuffs and pharmaceuticals now produced by The Bayer Company are not claimed to be protected under patented processes. This has been made plain by the Alien Property Custodian. The patent rights owned by the Synthetic Patents Company and those to be sold by order of the Federal Government at this time are believed, however, to include all outstanding United States patents for dyestuffs and pharmaceuticals manufactured by the German company, Farbenfabriken vormals Friedrich Bayer & Co.

The trade marks and trade names under which many of The Bayer Company's pharmaceuticals are marketed were assigned to The Bayer Company by Farbenfabriken of Elberfeld Co., of New York, and Farbenfabriken vormals Friedrich Bayer & Co., of Leverkusen in 1913, and are reported to be legally vested in the Bayer Company. Some additional trade marks have since been registered by the corporation. It is a fairly established fact, however, that the company had some special methods of manufacture in the nature of secret processes not possessed by other American concerns, which are believed to be of considerable utility and value.

Before the war, the only colors manufactured by The Bayer Company in its dye department were: Bismarck brown, nigrosin, chrysodine and induline. Since then the Rensselaer plant has produced the following dyes: Azo-fuchsines, azo-crimson L, azo-phlozine Ga, diamond blue blacks, anthracene dark brown, alizarine yellow GG, direct pink, chrome yellow O, naphthylamine blacks, wool green BSA, diamond fast purples, acid chrome greens and sulphur black. At the present time the principal finished products and output of the dye department are as follows: Azo colors, 225 lbs. per month; nigrosin, 50,000 lbs. per month; Bismarck brown, 6,000 lbs. per month; induline 6,000 lbs. per month, and sulphur black, 20,000 lbs. per month.

Williams & Crowell Co.'s Property

About two years before the control of the property was assumed by the Alien Property Custodian, the Williams & Crowell Company was organized in Providence, for the manufacture of sulphur dyes, as a Rhode Island corporation. Early in the present year a New York State corporation of the same name, with a capital stock of $100,000, was formed by interests closely identified with The Bayer Company, which subsequently acquired the properties of the Rhode Island concern. The stock of the New York corporation was later absorbed by The Bayer Company. It is because of this that the Williams & Crowell Company will pass to the purchaser of the sale of the controlling company.

The Williams & Crowell Company occupies buildings and premises at Providence, R. I., and Packerville, Conn. A distance of forty-two miles separates the two locations. There is a laboratory and a color-mixing department in Providence. The property at Packerville consists of approximately 400 acres of land, a portion of which is a wooded tract. The manufacturing building is a two-story stone building erected in 1832. The building used for the fusion kettles was built in 1917 and is a regulation one-story brick structure. Other frame buildings are in poor condition.

The Williams & Crowell Color Company owns water rights controlling two dams, each approximately sixty-three feet in width, and with a fifteen-foot head of water. Very little of the equipment and machinery in the plant at Packerville was new at the time of its installation. It was carefully selected, however, and it appears to have efficiently served the requirements of the company. It is operated by a water turbine installed in the basement of the main building which develops about thirty-five-horse power and is at present operating successfully. A steam engine is provided, of equal horse power, in case of a breakdown.

Synthetic Patents Co.'s Rights

The patent rights owned, controlled and under license by the Synthetic Patents Company are believed to include all of the very important United States patents for dyestuffs and pharmaceuticals manufactured by the German company, the Farbenfabriken, vormals Friedrich Bayer & Co. Agreements in the nature of profit sharing contracts between the German company, The Bayer Company and the Synthetic Patents Company show that certain of the rights of manufacture and sale terminate in 1921, while others do not purport to be terminable. Signed copies of some of the agreements appear to be missing from the records of the Bayer Company. Their validity has been doubted. Whatever the case may be the division and payments each year have been proved by the auditor's report. The rights, if any, of Messrs. Duisberg, Mann, and Hess; and of the Farbenfabriken, vormals Friedrich Bayer Company have been seized by the Alien Property Custodian and will be sold with the stock of The Bayer Company and Synthetic Patents Company in order that the purchaser may acquire the undisputed rights to all the profits of the latter corporation.

It is problematical whether or not the sales agencies of the Bayer Company, outside of the limits of the United States, can be continued and maintained by the purchaser. This is one of the elements which promises to greatly influence the bidding and the price to be obtained.

All of the color and dye products of the company have been marketed by contract with concerns engaged in the textile, dyeing, and leather industry and with the manufacture of shoe polish. The pharmaceutical products have been sold to wholesale druggists and chemists. In addition to the branches maintained in this country in New York, Boston, Chicago, Providence, Philadelphia and San Francisco; agencies were actively exploiting the products of the company in the following countries: Argentine, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costo Rica, Cuba, Curacoa, Ecuador, Guatemala,

Honduras, Java, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru, Porto Rico, San Salvador, Panama, Venezuela and in the Philippine Islands.

Right to Trade Mark "Aspirin"

The sale of the Bayer Company's property, patents and trade marks brings up the question of the company's right to the use of the name "Aspirin." A suit is now pending in the United States Patent Office brought by the United Drug Company, of Boston, for the cancellation of the trade mark "aspirin" registered in 1900 by the Farbenfabriken of Eberfeld Co., on the ground that the patent rights in "Aspirin" expired in February, 1917. Answers were filed both by that company and by the Bayer Company, which is its successor, having taken over the business on June 12, 1913.

A motion to dismiss the petition for cancellation of the trademark was denied by the examiner in charge of interferences, and testimony has been taken from both sides. This testimony was completed and the final hearings held before the Examiner of Interferences some time ago. In the meantime, a suit of the Bayer Company, Inc., against the United Drug Company, seeking to restrain the latter from using the word Aspirin on packages of acetyl salicylic acid is pending in the N. Y. District Equity Court, a ruling having been made that the equity suit brought by the Bayer Company should not be tried until after a decision had been rendered by the patent office in the cancellation proceedings.

Some indication of the attitude which the Patent Office may be expected to take on the matter is possibly indicated by the ruling of the Examiner of Interferences in denying the motion of the Farbenfabriken of Elberfeld Company that the petition of the United Drug Company for cancellation of registration be dismissed, says "Printers' Ink," in commenting upon the outcome.

Points at Issue

"The crucial point in the case," says this ruling, "is whether the registered mark, 'Aspirin,' has become public property, as petitioner alleges. Registrant, in the motion to dismiss, denies that the mark has been abandoned or that it has become public property and contends that it still possesses the right to exclusive use of said mark. This contention is mainly based upon the assertion that the facts alleged in the application for cancellation do not show that the monopoly in the mark 'Aspirin' passed to the public upon the expiration of the patent.

"It is well settled by the decision in Singer Mfg. Company vs. June Mfg. Company, 75 O. G., 1703; 163 U. S., 169, and a long line of similar decisions that if the word 'Aspirin' was the generic name of the patented article, the right to apply that name to the article passed to the general public with the expiration of the patent on February 27, 1917." The examiner quotes with approval an earlier decision in another case, which said:

"In view of the fact that under the trade-mark act of 1881 a certificate of registry remains in force for thirty years from its date (with certain exceptions unnecessary to be here considered), I do not think that this office should register trade-marks which though lawful trade-marks at the date when registry is sought, will become public property before the expiration of the thirty years. By so doing the Patent Office would be placed in the light of attempting to aid in prolonging a monopoly, which manifestly, under the decisions of the courts, is unwarranted. To thus attempt to give the petitioner a monopoly for many years longer than is given by the patent, 'would be a fraud upon the public.'"

NEEDS OF DRUG AND CHEMICAL TRADES DISCUSSED AT RECONSTRUCTION CONGRESS

Secretary Redfield Expresses Confidence in Stability of the Dye Industry—A. W. Hawkes Believes Government Control of Prices Should Continue for 90 Days

Addresses by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Secretary Redfield of the Department of Commerce, Edward A. Filene of Boston, Henry A. Wheeler, president of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, Paul M. Warburg and Mark L. Requa, and communications from James A. Farrell, of the United States Steel Corporation, and Bernard M. Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board, were the main features of the closing days of the Reconstruction Conference at Atlantic City, last week.

Dr. Wm. H. Nichols, of the General Chemical Company, was appointed on the Clearance and Credential Committees to represent the chemical industry.

Henry Howard presided at the meeting of the Chemical Committee. William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce, made the first address, in which he expressed the belief that the American dyestuff industry has an assured future, that German pre-war conditions no more prevail and that if the members of the industry will put their American hustle into scientific research there will hardly be any need of fostering the industry with economic forces. He recommended that for the present a watch be set to get all the information possible.

W. D. Huntingdon, called on for remarks about the sulphuric acid situation, said that in 1914 the United States made 4,200,000 tons of 50 deg. acid, whereas in 1917 its product was 8,300,000 tons, with provisions if war continued to produce at the rate of 9,600,000 tons per year. Of this 6,200,000 was made in plants controlled by private capital, the rest coming from Government plants. The Government will shortly cease all production. The estimated consumption for the coming year is 5,500,000 tons, leaving an excess of 700,000 tons, which reduction may have to be allocated over the industry. The excess applies particularly to the Northeastern States. In the South the fertilizer industry will absorb all production.

A. W. Hawkes, vice-president of General Chemical Company, declared that the fixing of prices by the Government should continue for ninety days so as to absorb materials on hand. Buyers will not come into the market while declining prices prevail. The General Chemical Company has discontinued all non-economic plans, he said. All others are undergoing repairs, having certain units put out of action for relay service.

Dr. Merritt Matthews read a paper on "Safeguarding the Dyestuff Industry," in which he discussed a method of licensing. He gave as an example the action taken by the British Board of Trade including the textile people, approving the proposed measure to prohibit the importation of dyes except under license by a high commission. It is designed to provide for importation into England of those materials only which are not made there.

The War Service Committee of the American Drug Manufacturers Association advocated the disposition of the Merchant Marine to private owners under circumstances that would sustain it against foreign competition; expressed a frank attitude on the relationship that should exist between Capital and Labor; declared for a reasonable protective tariff to foster the growth of infant industries engendered by the war; urged the amendment of the anti-trust laws so as to permit agree-

ments in promotion of conservation and more economic trade practices generally and advocated the return of the railroads to private control under less burdensome Government restrictions than have existed heretofore.

Of especial significance is a resolution advocating a Paris Council of American business men to advise the American Peace Commissioners and to report back to a permanent Council in this country which shall serve as the voice of a united business sentiment.

Frank H. Taylor, of Philadelphia, speaking at a meeting of manufacturers of pharmaceutical products said:

"The first determination must be to run our plants on a 50, 60 or 80 per cent basis, but profitably, while the demand readjusts itself. To force this issue and to endeavor at once to put ourselves on a 100 per cent basis will find us very shortly selling our goods below actual cost and doing in the aggregate an immense lot of harm for the future. Democratized prices and a falling market are two things to avoid. The American manufacturer has learned a great deal the past year. He is now put to the test to avoid these particular dangers.

"I appeal to you to maintain your price rigidly, at least for a few months, in the face of diminished production, and I warn you against starting a falling market while the work of reconstruction is under way."

Among the resolutions presented by the Clearance Committee and adopted by the congress was one authorizing the sending of a commission to Europe to study the reconstruction needs of European countries and to be "available to the American peace delegates should they need assistance in the working out of economic problems."

Other resolutions adopted declared unanimous opposition to Government ownership and operation of telephones, telegraphs, and cables. Congress was also urged "speedily to enact legislation providing for the early return under Federal charters to their owners of all railroads now being operated by this Government, under Federal regulations permitting the elimination of wasteful competition, the pooling of equipment, combinations or consolidations through ownership or otherwise in the operation of terminals, and such other practices as will tend to economies without destroying competition in service."

Long continued applause greeted a resolution recommending the construction of a great merchant marine and that its "operation under American control be kept safe by such legislation as may be necessary to insure its stability and lasting value to American industries." The conference held that it is in the public interest that war orders placed by any contracting agency with the Government and accepted in good faith, upon cancellation should be promptly adjusted and satisfied. The resolution urged the prompt payment of amounts due by the Government to help industry "to speed its transition from war to peace basis."

Hearty indorsement of the industrial creed stated by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., on Thursday, was given by the convention. Among the principles advanced by Mr. Rockefeller was a proposition that each community meet local conditions rising from dislocation of labor caused by the sudden cessation of hostilities. Mr. Rockefeller recommended that public works of every sort should be promptly resumed in order to provide employment for unskilled labor.

DR. WM. BECKERS OF NATIONAL ANILINE GRANTED A YEAR'S LEAVE BY DIRECTORS

Several Changes In $20,000,000 Corporation Since Its Organization—The Schoellkopfs and I. Frank Stone No Longer Active In the Management.

Dr. William Beckers, vice-president of the National Aniline and Chemical Company, 21 Burling Slip, has been granted leave of absence for a year. Dr. Beckers has made a fortune in the dyestuff industry and is greatly interested in several institutions to which he gives considerable time and it is believed that it is his intention to retire from the active duties of his position.

Dr. Beckers came to the United States for the Bayer Company. He was expert in the application of colors to fabrics and the various uses of dyes. His work for the Bayer Company made him familiar with the needs of the textile industry and he started a plant in Brooklyn for the production of dye materials, mordants, scouring soaps, etc. When the war broke out in 1914 Dr. Beckers enlarged his plant and manufactured dyestuffs. He absorbed the Standard Aniline Products Co., of Wappingers Falls, N. Y., in April, 1917, and later became a prominent factor in the organization of the National Aniline and Chemical Company, a $20,000,000 corporation.

Since the organization of the National Aniline and Chemical Company there have been several changes. On March 13, 1918, the company reorganized with the following directors: Dr. William Beckers, H. H. S. Handy of Syracuse, Dr. L. C. Jones, Syracuse, Clinton S. Lutkins, New York, William J. Matheson, Eugene Meyer, Jr., W. M. McIlravy, T. M. Rianhard, J. F. Schoellkopf, C. P. Hugo Schoellkopf, Robert Alfred Shaw, I. Frank Stone, Dr. R. C. Taggersell, Orlando F. Weber, Henry Wigglesworth.

In this reorganization the Schoellkopfs withdrew from active management. Soon afterward I. Frank Stone resigned as vice-president. Owing to the election of William J. Matheson of the Cassella Color Co. as president, and Henry L. Moody, of the Cassella Color Co., as treasurer, and the active part taken by Robert Alfred Shaw of the Cassella Color Co., in the management of the National Aniline and Chemical Co., rumors were circulated in the trade that the National Aniline was gradually coming under the control of the Cassella interests in Germany. These rumors were denied by the company, and finally a voting trust of the stock of the National Aniline was formed and filed with the Guaranty Trust Company, placing control in the hands of the General Chemical Co., The Barrett Company and the Semet-Solvay Company, stockholders in the National Aniline.

The old Cassella Color Co. was for years a selling agency in America for the Leopold Cassella & Co., of Germany, but its connection was never that of a branch office and its status was quite different from the American branches of the Bayer Co. or the Farbwerke-Hoechst. The Cassella Color Co. was an American corporation, whose controlling interests were held by Mr. Matheson and Robert Alfred Shaw, and its first endeavor was to serve the best interests of American dye-users in the textile trades. After it became impossible to supply customers with Cassella dyes from Germany, the name was changed to the Century Colors Corporation.

Theodore Merritt, a prominent druggist of Newburgh, N. Y., died on December 3, in his 82nd year. He founded the wholesale and retail drug business of Merritt's Sons, 38-40 Water St., Newburgh.

Dye Manufacturers Discuss the Tariff

Dr. F. W. Taussig of U. S. Tariff Commission Warns Association Against too Radical a Measure

HOW best to protect the dyestuff industry from foreign competition was discussed at a meeting of the American Dyestuffs Manufacturers' Association, Inc., held Friday, Dec. 6; at the rooms of the Association, No. 21 East 40th street, New York. The members discussed the subject from all angles and with considerable vigor at times. The session lasted for three hours. So absorbed were those present with the solution of the problem, as to how to thwart trade attacks from foreign producers at this critical stage of development of the American industry, that other important matters which were to have come before the session were totally ignored. It was discovered that so much time had been consumed in the endeavor to discover whether tariff regulations or a system of licensing possessed the greater merit that the election of officers for the ensuing year was passed over.

The Tariff Committee of the Association, a standing committee that has closely studied the subject of adequately protecting the dye and color industry, was bombarded with questions that searched out all the data which it had obtained. This Committee is composed of the chairman, Henry Wigglesworth, of the General Chemical Co., Dr. J. Merritt Matthews, of the Grasselli Chemical Co.; Eugene Merz, of the Heller & Merz Co.; L. A. Ault, of the Ault & Wiborg Co., and George A. Whaley, of John Campbell & Co. To what extent the situation is befogged may be imagined when one of the gentlemen, in answer to a sharply direct question, replied in practically the following words:

"You ask us to tell you what legislation we advocate as providing the protection desired for the dye industry. We must reply at this time, surprising as that reply may seem, that we do not know."

M. R. Poucher, president of the Association, presided at the meeting. Charles K. Weston, of E. I. du Pont De Nemours & Co., was present. The speakers said the stability of the dystuff industry, although justifying optimism, remained to be proven. A Democratic Congress some years ago had endeavored to assist the development of the American industry through a protective tariff. The effectiveness of this measure was open to question.

A licensing system, such as England has established, received the greater amount of favor and consideration. The main thing, it was declared, was to exclude the cheap German dyes and colors. There was an emphatic demand for action that would prevent German dumping. What form that action should take was not decided.

The final conclusion of the members present practically amounted to a decision to "mark time." No action in the form of a resolution was taken.

Acting upon the recommendation of the Federal Trade Commission as to commercial bribery the Association placed itself on record as thoroughly in accord with the Commission in its efforts to stamp out unfair trade practices.

F. M. Fargo, chairman of the Committee having under its jurisdiction matters relating to unfair trade practices, offered a resolution which is expected to effectually check the custom. It was agreed that at this time, when the American dye industry depends upon the avoidance of acts that fail to measure up to the highest standards, the subject is of parallel importance to that of providing protection for the manufactured products.

The end of the meeting came with abrupt suddenness, the members hurrying away less than an hour before the dinner that followed at Sherry's, Fifth avenue and 44th street.

The principal speaker at the banquet was Dr. F. W. Taussig, chairman of the United States Tariff Commission, who said in part:

Dr. Taussig's Address

Stability is of the first importance for any industry and at all times. Business can accommodate itself to almost any conditions, provided they be steadily maintained. This is true as regards prices and wages, banking and monetary systems, income taxes and taxes on business, and, not least, as regards tariff duties. It is quite as important, probably more important, that duties should be settled, as that they should be high or low, well or ill-adjusted. It is imperative to know on what basis business calculations may be made.

Let us now look at the situation which is to be expected in the immediate future in this country, and look at it frankly and openly. Let us not disguise the facts by vague generalities, by pleasant words, by rose-colored optimism. The truth, plainly stated, is that the outlook for stability is poor. Indeed, the prospects are of the slightest for anything in the nature of a settlement of the tariff. Consider the obvious facts of the political situation. We are at the beginning of the short session which closes the 65th Congress. In the 66th Congress, which will be in session from March 4, 1919, to March 4, 1921, there will be no unification of control and hence there can be no unification of policy. One party will have a majority in the House of Representatives; the Administration itself is of another party; the Senate will be very evenly divided. Not only this, but the traditional division of opinion and policy on the tariff will not only be maintained, but is likely to be accentuated. The controversy on the protective policy will go on, and will be conducted on party lines. That controversy, it need hardly be said, is not between protection and free trade. The practical issue is one of degree,—whether there shall be high and strong protection all around, or limited and moderated protection. But the cleavage is clear.

I will not undertake to say whether a permanent settlement will ever be reached in this country; but it would seem certain that not even such a provisional settlement as comes by the enactment of a general tariff law is within the bounds of probability for the next two or three years.

Further, we must expect a certain amount of political maneuvering. Legislation will be proposed and debated, not so much with an expectation that it will be enacted, as with a design to make plain what is the policy proclaimed to the country, and therefore promised as likely of adoption if a more conclusive political settlement is reached. The drafted bills will be very much in the nature of a political platform. And if, by chance, any legislation is adopted by the present Con-

gress, or by the next, it will be tentative and provisional, presumably to be revised in the Congress to follow.

In other words, nothing in the nature of a settlement of the tariff question, even for a period of four or eight years, is to be expected before the Presidential election of 1920 and the establishment of a new administration for the period beginning with March, 1921. Until that date the country will not know where it is, or whither it is moving as regards this important factor in its industrial prosperity. Whatever is done in the way of legislation during the session of Congress which begins in 1919 can hardly be more than provisional.

Treating Dyestuffs Separately

It may be asked, however, whether some particular phases of the tariff question cannot be rescued from the general predicament and dealt with irrespective of party differences. Is it not possible that the dyestuffs industry can be treated by itself? Can it not be rescued from political strife? Is there not some chance that it will be considered upon its merits, without regard to political complications, and disposed of as an urgent matter needing immediate attention? Can not this brand be rescued from the burning?

There are grounds for hoping that special attention will be given to this industry, and that its case will be regarded as unique. Some promise of an attitude of this sort can be inferred from the enactment, two years ago, of the revised duties upon dyestuffs which are now in force. As you need not be reminded, a special title was contained in the revenue act of 1916, imposing revised and increased duties upon intermediates and upon dyestuffs. The legislation then put into effect was admittedly not satisfactory in every respect, yet was an earnest of the recognition of a peculiar situation. Moreover, the present administration, irrespective of any general attitude to which it is committed on tariff questions, has viewed with concern the dependence of this country upon foreign dyestuffs and has cooperated in the endeavors to bring about not only by legislation, but by departmental encouragement and support, the development of an American supply of dyestuffs.

Foreign Competition Coming

Further, the industrial conditions are obviously different from those in many other industries. This is an entirely new industry. It is largely in the experimental stage. It has had a short and disturbed period in which to develop. It has not yet found itself in normal conditions. It is confronted by foreign competition from an industry which is not only long-established and well equipped, but is organized in such way as to threaten ultimate danger to consumers as well as immediate danger to producers. And not least, it is closely connected with the military problems, because of the interrelations between explosives and dye products. These are matters familiar to all of you. Indeed, so far as a gathering like yours is concerned, there is no need of explaining wherein your industry stands in a class by itself.

Not only this, but it would be admitted in all hands that there are matters connected with tariff legislation which could readily be disposed of without raising any controversial questions. Not every measure relating to import duties is necessarily contentious. Take, for example, the matter of customs administration. This has long been in a confused and unsatisfactory state. Admittedly there is urgent need of an amendment and clarification of the customs administrative laws. The Tariff Commission has prepared with great care a draft for such amendment, and has brought it to the attention of Congress in the hope that it may be disposed of without arousing political debate. Again, there are matters of classification and definition in the tariff laws, unexpected and undesired anomalies, which also can be disposed of on simple grounds of consistency and common sense. Problems of precisely this type arise in the dyestuffs act of 1916, and in the chemical schedule of the act of 1913. Our immediate question is whether the duties on dyestuffs can be brought to the attention of Congress in such a way as to obviate strife, or at least to minimize it, and to secure early and unbiased attention to the special difficulties of the case.

Opposed to Radical Policies

The answer depends upon the way in which the situation is approached and handled. It seems clear that any proposal of an extreme character would arouse opposition and would stir controversy. A radically new policy of any sort has little chance of being carried into effect. It seems equally clear that any great division of opinion among those who are interested in the industry and who have given special attention to its progress would have the same effect. If the manufacturers, consumers, importers, chemists, editors of chemical journals, the Tariff Commission itself,—if all these come before Congress with different and discordant proposals, nothing is likely to be accomplished. Only if all concerned unite upon some moderate plan, will it be possible to secure that unbiased and undisturbed attention which will result in legislation. If indeed there be a consensus of opinion from all quarters, then there is a possibility that the problem will be dealt with in a non-contentious spirit.

As you know, various plans and proposals have been suggested. Some of them must be characterized as extreme. It has been suggested that there be for a period of years an entire prohibition of importation. It has also been proposed, as an alternative, that there be something in the nature of discretionary prohibition. The alternative suggests that there be established a system of import license and import regulation, under which an administrative body shall have authority to permit foreign dyes to be imported in cases where domestic supply is non-existent or quite inadequate, the American market, however, being reserved completely for the domestic producers as regards commodities which they are able to supply, perhaps at high prices, but at all events, in adequate volume and of satisfactory quality. Of a different sort is a proposal for entirely remodelling the present plan of classification in the act of 1916, by the virtual abolition of the class of intermediates and by the application of the same rate of duty to all products which are beyond the stage of crudes. There is something to be said for each of them, and there are objections to each. My present point is that, whether they are good or bad, they seem to be now not feasible of execution. They are radical beyond the limits to which measures must be confined which have a chance for enactment. Simplicity, moderation, no violent departure from existing methods and existing legislation, these seem to be the requisites of a feasible plan.

Tariff Commission's Bill

The Tariff Commission has given prolonged and careful attention to the dyestuffs problem. It has secured a thoroughly competent expert staff of its own. It has conferred in the most painstaking way with the officials of the Administration, with the representatives of the customs division of the Treasury, with consumers and with manufacturers. It has proposed and elaborated a bill that conforms to the conditions which I have just indicated. That bill endeavors to make ef-

fective the policy adopted in 1916, and also to show the way to some moderate extension of that policy in new directions. The legislation of 1916 was in many respects a great improvement on what preceded. But defects have already appeared, and there is beyond question occasion for amendment. Evasion of some of the salient provisions of the present law is possible, especially through the importation of intermediates which are nearly advanced to the stage of finished dyestuffs. The bill prepared by the Commission goes over the list of commodities with care, rearranges the enumeration of intermediates and finished dyes in such a manner as to prevent evasion, and removes some anomalies which clearly need attention. It raises frankly the question whether the specific duty of 5 cents which was not applied by the act of 1916 to indigo and to all indigoids, whether or not obtained from indigo, natural and synthetic alizarin, and dyes obtained from alizarin, anthracene, and carbazol, should be made applicable to these now excepted commodities.

Franklin W. Hobbs, president of the Arlington Mills, of Boston, Mass., spoke on the relation of the textile industry to the dye and color industry.

Among those present were Paul B. Scarff, of Messrs. Holm, Whitlock & Scarff, Ramsay Peugnet, secretary of the Silk Association of America, David E. Goe, W. F. Shove, D. F. Waters, R. R. Wilson, T. O. Marvin, Bertram H. Borden, F. W. Hobbs, E. C. Mayer, W. L. Marvin, Dr. Grinnell Jones, A. C. Imbrie, W. G. Broadway, C. L. Auger, F. S. Clark, S. F. Dribben, Judge Landis, Dr. Jones, Darwin G. French, Dr. King, Mr. Bode, R. P. Dicks, A. G. Bruinier, G. Lommel, Mr. Bloomer and Mr. Schlatter, of Dicks David Co.; H. A. Metz and Dr. G .P. Metz, of Consolidated Color & Chemical Co.; L. A. Ault, L. B. Ault and R. Hilton, of Ault & Wiborg Co.; W. T .Miller, W. H. Watkins and Henry Wigglesworth, of National Aniline & Chemical Co., and Mr. Strauss, Strauss & Hedges; Morris Simon, Sidney Simon, Clarence K. Simon and L. M. Lowenthal, of Dye Products & Chemical Co.; Frank Hemingway, Samuel H. Miller, Thos. O'Keefe, H. H. Foster, H. W. Armbruster, Dr. A. H. Ney and Perry Suderly, of Frank Hemingway, Inc.; F. M. Fargo, Jr., of Messrs. Marden, Orth & Hastings; Geo. A. Whaley, C. H. Jones and H. Metz, of John Campbell & Co.; Dr. S. Iserman and C. Kendall, of Chemical Company of America; Lammot du Pont, Dr. C. L. Reese, Dr. A. D. Chambers, Cesare Protto, Dr. E. K. Bolton, C. K. Weston, M. R. Poucher, C. K. Meade, and E. V. Patterson, of E. I. du Pont De Nemours & Co.; Dr. J. M. Matthews and Mr. Buck, of Grasselli Chemical Co.; H. J. McGrane and C. Tuynman, of the Holliday Kemp Co., and Walter C. Valentine, Stamford Extract Co.; W. H. Clark and Mr. MacKinnon, of Butterworth-Judson Corp.; W. E. Weinz, of Essex Aniline Works; August Merz, Eugene Merz and W. J. Robertson, of The Heller & Merz Co.; W. H. Cottingham, G. A. Martin and R. V. Brown, of the Sherwin-Williams Co.; R. C. Jeffcott and G. A. Berry, of The Calco Chemical Co.; G. L. Armour, B. R. Armour and W. Neckman, of the American Aniline Products; E. G. Kohnstamm, of H. Kohnstamm & Co.; O. K. Mayland of Commonwealth Chemical Co.; C. Scott Althouse, of Althouse Chemical Co.; Mr. Hayden, of A. Wilhelm Co.; O. P. Anthony and Harrison C. Lewis, of George H. Morrill Co.; Jas. T. Pardee, of Dow Chemical Co.; B. P. Donnelly and Mr. Dickman, of Holland Aniline Co.; Chas. W. Zobel, Alfred Thieme and Hans Z. Zobel, of Atlas Color Works, Inc.

Trade Notes and Personals

The steamer Valverda, which docked at Boston after a voyage of 26 days from Alexandria, brought in among other cargo, 6532 bags of gum arabic.

Dr. M. C. Kahn of the Chemical Department of the W. K. Jahn Co., 13 Park Row, left for China this week, on an extended business trip.

Having received notice to discontinue work for the Government, the Nitro Chemical Company, of Lyndhurst, N. J., has reduced its working force. Nearly four hundred men have been laid off. The company produced large quantities of picric acid.

The Grasselli Chemical Company has declared a 5 per cent extra dividend on the common stock, payable in common stock, in addition to the regular quarterly dividends of 1½ per cent on preferred and 1½ per cent on common, both in cash. The dividends are payable Dec. 31 to stock of record Dec. 15.

According to cable advices, the Spanish embargo on shipments of olive oil foots has been lifted, but this will not operate to our advantage until the United States Government removes the import restriction. Olive oil foots have been largely replaced in this country by red oil. Late offers of foots have been at material concessions from the extreme views of several months ago but buyers show no keener interest to operate.

Consul General J. I. Brittain, of Sydney, Australia, reports to the Department of Commerce, Washington, that Australian imports of drugs and chemicals in 1917 were valued at $6,404,316 compared with $7,654,320 in 1916; dyes imported were valued at $547,233 in 1917, and $547,476, in 1916; greases imported in 1917 were valued at $97,797, compared with $127,449 in 1916. Imports of gums in 1917 were valued at $228,516, and in 1916 at $274,831. Insecticides imported in 1917 were valued at $422,008, compared with imports in 1916 valued at $299,445.

The Compagnie Nationale des Matières Colorantes et des Produits Chimiques of France, with a capital of 40,000,000f. is said to have capacity for the production of 2,000 tons of indigo annually, enough to meet the needs of the entire country. This corporation is allied with the Société des Produits Chimiques et Colorants, with a capital of 31,000,000f., formed in 1918 for the manufacture of intermediary dye products. Both concerns will receive co-operation from abroad until their own production is at the maximum. Although they are separate companies, they have one board of directors.

A suit asking for a restraining order to prevent A. A. Mehl, F. B. Williams and E. I. Haseltine from using the name of Ozark Medicine Company and also for $35,000 damages for alleged infringement of trade marks has been filed in Springfield, Mo., by S. A. Haseltine, S. L. Haseltine and the Dr. Haseltine Remedy Company. In the petition it is alleged that the name of Ozark Medicine Company was adopted December 17, 1904, by an incorporated company composed of the three Haseltine brothers, and that the Dr. Haseltine Remedy company, composed of the defendants, did not adopt the name until May, 1918.

The Drug & Chemical Markets

DRUG BUYERS STILL HOLDING OFF

Trading Lacks Animation As Holidays Approach—Disposition to Wait for Lower Prices—Coumarin and Mercury Lower—Demand for Export Slightly Better

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK
(Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Arrow Root, Bermuda, 1c
Arrow Root, St. Vincent, 2c
Bamboo Brier Root, 4c
Coriander, Mogador, Unbleached, 2c
Echinacea Root, 7c
Ergot, 45c
Gentian Root, 2c
Golden Seal Root, 10c
Menthol, Japanese, 75c
Oil of Lavender Flowers, 50c
Olibanum Gum, Tears, 3c
Orange Bark, 2c
Pink Root, True, 10c
Sassafras Bark, Ordinary, 3c
Sassafras Bark, Select, 5c
Squill Root, White, 1c
Tonka Beans, 20c
Yerba Santa Herb, 1c

Declined

Angostura Bark, 3c
Alcohol, Denatured, 5c
Camphor, Japanese Refined, 20c
Cape Aloes Gum, 1c
Clover Top Flowers, 2c
Cloves, Zanzibars, 4c
Chillies, Japanese, 1c
Coumarin, Refined, $2
Horse Nettle Berries, 2c
Lady Slipper Root, 10c
Glycerin, C. P., 7 @ 8c
Dynamite, 13c
Saponification, Loose, 12½c
Soap, Lye, Loose, 10c
Nutmegs, Singapore, 1c
Mercury, Flasks, $3
Oil of Neroli, Bigarade, $50 lb.
Wormseed, Baltimore, $1
Sage Leaves, Greek Stemless 1½c
Saw Palmetto Berries, 1c

Buyers refused to trade and seem to be waiting for lower prices in certain lines. Glycerin was weaker, but the selling competition failed to stimulate business. Crude drugs that must be imported remain firm owing to scarcity of shipping facilities. Japanese menthol was advanced on scarcity. Tonka beans are higher. Increased production of benzoate of soda caused weakness.

Caraway seed, poppy and celery declined. Mustard seed was firm with an upward tendency. At the close of the market on Tuesday coumarin was reduced $2 per pound and mercury declined $3 per flask because of the falling off in demand. Some essential oils are lower, oil of neroli declining $50 per pound.

Acetphenetidin—The market is becoming normal. Makers report filling orders at $2.75@$3 a pound.

Alcohol Denatured—Manufacturers lowered prices 5c to 65c@66c for 180 proof. Increased offerings were responsible for the declines.

Alcohol, Grain—Distillers are quoting grain alcohol, 188 proof at $4.91, and 190 proof at $4.97 per gallon.

Angostura Bark—Continued dullness and quiet primary markets caused further weakness. Sellers lowered prices 3c to 29c@32c a pound.

Arrow Root, St. Vincent—Increase in demand led to a firm market. Sellers in most quarters raised prices 1c to 41c@45c a pound.

Camphor — Owing to smallness of supplies, high prices will probably be sustained. American manufacturers have withdrawn quotations. Odd lots of Japanese camphor are available on spot at $2.40@$2.60 a pound for refined 2½-pound slabs.

Celery Seed—Owing to the light demand, sellers who wished to realize reduced prices ¼c to 57c@57½c a pound.

Chillies—In spite of price concessions the market closed fairly steady owing to moderate stocks and scarcity of offerings of future shipments from abroad. Sellers of No. 1 Japan supplies lowered prices 1c to 14½c@15c a pound.

Chloroform—Second hands are still offering supplies at prices below makers' quotations, some selling at 58c a pound. Producers continue to name 63c a pound. The close was weak.

Clover Top Flowers—In response to keener selling competition and a light demand, prices weakened. Holders reduced quotations 2c to 12c@13c a pound.

Cloves—The demand is fairly active for December and January arrivals, but at lower prices. Spot lots are scarce. Holders are offering Zanzibars at 4c less to 43c@44c, while Amboynas are held at 56½c@60c a pound. Zanzibars due here in January and February are being offered at 40c@41c a pound.

Coriander Seed—Prices of unbleached and bleached good Mogador were raised 1½c to 11½c@12c a pound, owing to depleted stocks. Small invoices of Bombay are offered at 1½c lower to 9½c@10c a pound, which is due to lack of inquiries and fair supplies.

Coumarin, Refined—Prices are weaker in response to larger offerings and an absence of buyers. Sellers lowered quotations $2 to $18@$19 a pound.

Cumin Seed—Sellers lowered prices 1¼c to 11c@11¼c a pound for Morocco seed. The fractional decline was attributed to larger offerings.

Gentian Root—The demand is improving, which created a firmer market. The market closed firm, holders naming 2c higher to 17c@18c for whole root and 20c@21c for powdered.

Gingers—The market closed firmer in response to a larger demand from exporters and domestic buyers. Holders advanced prices slightly asking ¼c higher to 12c@12¼c for Japanese goods.

Glycerin, C. P.—The market is unsettled because of keener selling competition among leading refiners, and quotations were lowered 8½c to 25c@26c in bulk, drums added and 27c@28c a pound in cans. Refiners in the west offered parcels at 19¾c@20c a pound.

Glycerin, Crude—Decided weakness pervades the market under keen selling competition. Prices were reduced by makers here and in the west to 11½c@12c for saponification and to 10c@11c a pound for soap lye, loose.

Glycerin, Dynamite—Quotations were reduced to 25c@26c a pound, drums included. Larger offerings here and from the west caused the weakness.

Golden Seal Root—Inquiries continue active, but owing to the market being practically bare of supplies, trading is hampered. The depletion of stocks is due to the scarcity of shipping space at primary sources. Prices were raised 10c to $5.35@$5.45 for whole root and $5.85@$6 a pound for powdered.

Horse Berries, Nettle Dry—Prices were lowered 2c to 67c@70c a pound based on larger offerings.

Menthol, Japanese—Speculative trading and control of supplies in Japan by the syndicate has forced a sharp advance in prices of about 75c to $6.75@$7.25 a pound. Stocks here are diminishing. For shipment from Japan, duty paid and landed here, offerings at a price equivalent to $7.40 a pound are being made.

Mercury—Accumulation of supplies and diminishing demand coupled with keener selling, forced prices lower. Leading selling agents reduced quotations $3 to $120 a flask of 75 pounds.

Morphine—Prices are being firmly maintained. As the Government is practically out of the market for large supplies, the demand has become routine, but no early change in quotations is in prospect. Manufacturers are repeating offerings of 25-ounce lots, on the basis of $16 an ounce for alkaloid.

Nutmegs—The demand is light, but stocks are small. Reports of shipments of West Indian nuts to be made to England during the coming year, created concern in trade circles here, but the advices are premature, according to leading authorities. Holders of Singapores 110s to the pound in cases, were lowered 1c to 34c@35c a pound.

Opium—The market is firm but quiet, owing to the smallness of supplies of both poppy and finished material. Importers repeated prices at $22.50 for supplies in cases; $24.50 for powdered and $25 for granulated.

Poppy Seed—Lack of demand, due to high prices resulted in offerings at rates ranging from 70c@71c for Russian and 37½c@38c for Indian, duty paid. Small quantities of Indian due here this month are being offered at 34c@34½c a pound.

Quinine—Domestic manufacturers report a steady market owing to the gradual elimination of outside speculative interests. Offerings are being made at $1.02 an ounce for Java sulphate and resales are reported at $1.05 an ounce. Domestic makers are repeating former quotations on the basis of 90c an ounce for sulphate, in lots of 100 ounces.

Sage Leaves, Greek Stemless—Prices closed firmer and 1½c higher in sympathy with firm reports from abroad and limited offerings. Sellers are quoting good stemless at 23½c@24c a pound.

Tonka Beans—There are larger inquiries from abroad, but business is hampered by limited shipping facilities. Holders are asking 20c higher to $1.20@$1.25 a pound for Angostura supplies.

FAILURES IN CHEMICALS AND DRUGS

With the eighth consecutive monthly reduction, commercial failures in the United States during November, as reported to R. G. Dun & Co., numbered only 570 and involved $13,815,166 of defaulted indebtedness. These figures compare with 660 insolvencies for $13,980,306 in October of this year, 981 for $13,635,605 in November, 1917, and with 1,815 reverses for $25,489,458 in November, 1914—the high point for the period. It thus appears that last month's failures disclose a numerical decrease of 13.6 per cent from those of October and one of 41.9 per cent from those of November, 1917, while the falling off from the very heavy mortality of November, 1914, which reflected the dislocation of trade and industry caused by the outbreak of the war several months earlier, is 68.6 per cent.

In the following table comparison is made of the number of commercial failures in the United States, covering three years, in the chemical, drug and paint fields of industry, and the liabilities reported for November of this year:

	Number			Liabilities
Among Manufacturers	1918	1917	1916	1918
Chemicals and Drugs	1	4	1	$3,600
Paints and Oils	1	1	..	85,000
Among Traders				
Chemicals and Drugs	12	26	27	$111,405
Paints and Oils	4	5	3	72,433

SUPREME COURT TO HEAR COLGATE CASE

Colgate & Co. were again indicted in the Federal District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, last week, having consented to this course in order to test the case in the United States Supreme Court.

Charles Wesley Dunn, counsel for Colgate & Co., said: "The indictment is substantially identical with the indictment recently quashed, on demurrer, by Judge Waddill, presiding over the same court. Colgate & Co. has demurred to the new indictment and Judge Waddill has announced that he will sustain this demurrer, again holding that the conduct in issue does not constitute a violation of the Sherman Act or any other Federal statute. Counsel for the Government has announced, in turn, that the Government will take an appeal immediately from the judgment of the District Court to the United States Supreme Court.

"It will be recalled that the alleged unlawful conduct consists of the quoting of fair and reasonable resale prices and the refusal to sell to dealers who do not observe such prices. The original indictment was held invalid in both substance and form. The purpose of the new indictment is to correct the imperfections in form—the allegations of fact remaining the same—and thus promote an immediate appeal by the Government to the United States Supreme Court. This procedure will permit the Supreme Court squarely to pass upon the fundamental issue, which is whether the aforesaid conduct, per se, is unlawful under the Sherman Act."

IMPORT $12,000,000 OF GERMAN DRUGS

Richard M. Hurd, of the American Defense Society, made a report to the trustees of the society, last week, in which he said that within a short time more than $12,000,000 worth of German-made drugs had been imported into the United States, immediately following the recent importation of German toys.

"Our information," said Mr. Hurd, "is that the value of the drugs which have begun to come in since about the time the first lot of German toys was landed is in the vicinity of $12,00,000. There is every reason to believe that more are on their way. We have taken steps to block the use of the drugs and we are arranging to keep a strict watch on future imports.

"While all of this stuff is landed in this port or other ports along the Atlantic seaboard, much of it comes in bond, consigned to interior points which technically are ports of entry. This may make the matter somewhat more difficult to handle, but it can be handled.

"There is, the best medical authorities say, no real need for German-made drugs in this country. The United States is making everything that is needed, and making it as well or better than the Germans ever made it."

Mr. Hurd is of the opinion that an appeal to physicians not to prescribe German-made goods and to druggists not to dispense them will be effective.

SOAP PRICES GOING HIGHER

Higher prices for soap are probable, according to opinions expressed at a conference of the War Service Committee of the soap and candle industries, held in Philadelphia last week. On account of the glycerin situation and the high prices for fats and oils, the cost of soap manufacture will be forced up, it was declared.

Among those at the conference were Sidney M. Colgate, chairman; Samuel S. Fels, N. M. Dalton, Sidney A. Kirkman, W. O. Thompson, Louis H. Waltke, W. E. McCaw, George B. Wilson, E. A. Valentine, A. Wm. Peet, Ralph Kirkman and Archibald Campbell.

Heavy Chemical Markets

EASIER TONE IN CHEMICAL PRICES

Caustic Soda and Soda Ash Awaiting Licenses for Export—Few Transactions on the Open Market—Picric Acid and Phenol Lower

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK
(Stocks in First Hands)
Advanced
No Advances
Declined
Bleaching powder, ¼c lb. Caustic Soda, $1.40 per 100 lbs.
Soda ash, 50c per 100 lbs.

Conservatism was the salient feature of the heavy chemical markets. The transactions on the open market were very limited owing to reluctance of traders to make commitments before the holidays, and the absence of positive knowledge as to the course of the Federal Government. A careful analysis of the trend of prices revealed a tendency toward weakness. The changes were downward. Generally speaking, the opinion prevails that abnormally high prices are at an end. The peak has been turned. The flow of raw and manufactured materials in considerable quantity is about to begin. A report that chemicals to the value of $12,000,000 had been received from German sources created considerable interest in the trade, but it is believed the importation comprised pharmaceutical products and not heavy chemicals.

There are numerous orders for heavy chemicals for export. Delay in obtaining licenses and the lack of ships hold this business at a standstill. Soda and soda ash comprise the bulk of this stagnant business. Of course there is the occasional spot lot in various staple products that is snapped up at much below market prices. These are usually the contracts of some speculator. On the whole the period of speculation, which flourished for a time, appears to be at an end. Likewise that of the special salesman. The broker appears about to square away for his innings. Phenol has weakened and it is predicted in the trade that it will go lower. The same is true of picric acid, due to cancellation of orders by the United States Government.

Acids—There was little movement of products or change in prices. The fact that the Government has decided to cancel all outstanding contracts for picric acid manufacture on Dec. 15 accounted for a slight downward tendency in price. No large sales were recorded. The price of sulphuric continued at $16.00 to $25.00 per ton, and was a trifle firmer. Muriatic, nitric and salicylic were all fractionally below the quotations of a week ago.

Bleaching Powder—Spot offerings were plentiful, and the stocks more than sufficient to meet conditions. The demand was light, however, owing to lack of shipping facilities for export orders. Practically all of the orders in hand were from South American markets and Europe. Because of this condition the prices sagged to 2½ cents and 3 cents per pound, domestic drums. The latter price appeared to be the most uniformly quoted. Export drums were slightly higher.

Benzoate of Soda—The demand has fallen off to such an extent that there was practically no movement in the market. Such sales as were recorded fell below the price of $2.50 per pound which was current last week. Altogether there was a marked tendency downward in this product with stocks far in excess of demand.

Bicarbonate of Soda—Steadiness with a slight tendency to softening of prices is noted, as the demand has fallen off to a considerable extent, especially as some holders were making offers at concesssions. The producers asked the level price of 4c per pound. There were reports of offers as low as $3.15 per hundred pounds.

Carbon Tetrachloride—No large quantities of this material were available. The general weakness of the market, however, appeared to influence this product as the price fell to 20 cents per pound, with accounts of offers as low as 18 cents per pound. Producers are limiting offers to old customers.

Caustic Potash—This commodity held the position of a leader in the market. The prices were firm and upheld through an active volume of business. Immediate shipments were quoted at levels of 67c@70c per pound and 88c@92c. The prices were governed by the conditions as to time of delivery.

Caustic Soda—The most remarkable statement developed in the market was to the effect that Japan, heretofore a heavy consumer of the product, had begun to cancel orders. Some of these holdings will undoubtedly be offered for re-sale. The general quotation was $4.10 ex store. With better shipping facilities the surplus stocks could be moved, and manufacturers are planning to seek foreign trade as soon as the Government releases more tonnage.

Copper Sulphate—Only a slight softening was noted in the market for this commodity. It was not so firm as to prices as it was a week ago, due to the cautiousness of those who are inclined to anticipate the cancellation of Government orders. The price maintained for the 98-99 per cent material was at a range of 8¾c to 9½c per pound. Resale offers in some instances were quoted at 9c for the large crystals.

Sal Soda—Only small spot quantities appeared available, and consequently the price was held at $1.60 and $1.75 per hundred pounds for immediate shipment. The demand seemed to be of good proportions, with the result that in this commodity there was a degree of firmness that did not hold throughout the list. In a number of instances it was reported that resales were quoted as high as $2.10 per hundred pounds, in kegs.

Soda Ash—There was a surprising break in the price of this product. It fell to $2.50 and $2.60 per hundred pounds, with the immediate prospect of a further decline. It was reported to reflect the fact that Japan was overloaded with supplies, and that the Orient had on hand sufficient for its needs for some time to come. The immediate prospect of resale offerings of the Japan contracts had a depressing effect. The market for the dense variety, which had held with some firmness, yielded to the easier tone as the offerings were plentiful, the price being $3.30 per hundred for barrels, New York.

Sulphate of Alumina—No stocks of this material appeared in any quantities. Prices were firmly maintained by the leading sellers at 4 cents per pound for the iron free grade for immediate delivery. Quotations of 2c to 3½c per pound were given for the commercial grades in lots of various sizes.

GERMAN OWNERS OF CHEMICAL STOCKS

Various citizens of Germany who are stockholders in American industrial concerns have been placed definitely in the enemy alien class by a recent proclamation of President Wilson. The total number of shareholders mentioned in the proclamation is 324, their holdings being representative of many classes of industries.

Among those mentioned are Carl Leverkus, Sr., of Cologne, Germany, shareholder of the International Ultramarine Works, Ltd., of New Jersey; Charles Dinsberg, Christian Hess and Rudolph Mann of Leverkrusen, Germany, shareholders of the Synthetic Patents Company of New York City and the Bayer Co., Inc., of New York City; Bauer and Cie., of Berlin, Germany, shareholders of the Bauer Chemical Company of New York city; Chemische Fabrik von Heyden, R. Vorlaender and A. von Heyden, of Radebeul, near Dresden, Germany, shareholders of the Heyden Chemical Company of New Jersey; Marc Fuchs Riedel, estate of Fritz Riedel and estate of Ludwig Friedrich Riedel of Berlin, Germany, shareholders of Riedel & Co., Inc., of New York city, drugs and chemicals; R. Bernheim, I. Bernheim, Adolph Bernheim, Siegfried Bernheim and Rudolph Nathan of Augsburg, Germany, holders in the New Brunswick Chemical Company of New Brunswick, N. J.; Richard J. Blumenthal, (interned) and Richard Heyden (interned), holders in the Williamsburg Chemical Company of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Isaac Straus (interned) holder in the Chromos Chemical Company, Inc., of New York City.

QUOTATIONS ON CHEMICAL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Am. Ag. Ch.	101½	102	Int. Agricul. pf.	51½	51½
Am. Cot. Oil	39	40¼	Int. Salt	52	62
Am. Cyan.	28	35	K. Solvay	150	165
Am. Cy. pf.	56	62	Merrimac	94	98
Am. Linseed	42½	42½	Mulfrd Co.	55	60
Am. Malt	3¾	4	Mutual Co.	150	..
Barrett Co.	105 1-3	110	Niag. A. pf.	87	92
By. Prod. Co.	117	120	Nat. A. & C.	13	16
Casein Co.	40	..	N't A. & C. pf.	60	65
Day Chem.	..	..	Penn. Salt	83	87
Distillers' Secur.	48½	49⅝	Rollin Ch.	40	50
Dow Chem.	..	205	Rol. Ch. pf.	80	90
Dow Ch. pf.	..	95½	Semet S.	180	190
Elec. Bich.	..	..	Smith Ag. C.	175	185
Fed. Chem.	..	90	Solv. Froc.	220	..
Fed. Ch. pf.	98	101	Stand. Ch.	70	90
Free Tx. nw	31	34	Un. Drug	84	88
Gen. Chem.	165	178	U. S. Indus. Alco.	95	98
Grasselli	175	..	Va.-Car. Ch. pf.	112	113
H'k Electro.	70	..	Va.-Car. Chem.	54	54½
H'k Elec. pf.	70	85			

WILL SELL CAUSTIC SODA ABROAD

Caustic soda manufacturers met in New York on Monday, December 2, with officials of the Alkali and Chlorine Section of the War Industries Board and of the Ordnance Department. At the meeting there was a discussion concerning the adjustment of Government caustic soda contracts. It was made clear that few or no claims will be made against the Government by reason of cancellation of these contracts. It is reported that caustic soda manufacturers are taking active steps toward the formation of an association to go after foreign trade in a large way.

Judge E. J. Gavegan, at a special term in Part 2 of the New York Supreme Court, awarded judgment amounting to $2,294.85 with interest to the plaintiff in an action brought by the Partola Manufacturing Company against the United Aniline and Chemical Works, Inc. The suit concerned the failure of the latter firm to fulfill its part of an agreement for the purchase of three carloads of caustic soda.

POWDER PLANT AS BIG AS MANHATTAN

In an article on the advertising plans of the Hercules Powder Company, published in "Printers' Ink," Douglas Emery says for months before that historic eleventh of November which meant the end of the war in all but name, the Hercules advertising had had as one of its distinct objects the creation of prestige for the organization—prestige on which it could "cash in" for the most part only with the return of peace-time conditions. And events are most emphatically proving today the wisdom of that broadly-conceived policy.

This prestige-building note was not the only important element in Hercules copy for 1918. Hand in hand with it went another complete and interesting campaign on behalf of Uncle Sam, which is worth describing for its own sake.

When the Hercules company offered to co-operate with the United States Department of the Interior in an advertising campaign, some eleven months ago, it realized it was "starting something"; but just how great the results would be, nobody knew.

Up to the present time those results include a new organization of the Bureau of Mines which (started some months before the armistice was signed) is called the bureau for "War Minerals Investigation"; discovery and development of valuable ore deposits in many parts of the United States; much valuable information for the Government in regard to the mineral resources of the country; and a convincing demonstration that the Government and private business can co-operate to their very decided mutual advantage when they start on a common plane of good will and mutual recognition of individual purposes.

Probably most readers have seen more or less of the copy run in this campaign before the conclusion of hostilities. The Government message occupied four-fifths or more of the advertising space, as a rule; and at the bottom of the copy was a brief note by the Hercules company to the effect that it was glad to devote its advertising space to bringing this official message to the attention of the people.

This campaign has emphasized the great size of the Hercules company, and its range of products; as well as the vital part which explosives play in peace time activities as well as in war.

"As Big as Manhattan Island," is the headline of the first copy in this institutional campaign. "Imagine," the advertisement says, "a powder plant as big as Manhattan Island, the heart of New York City, and the home of nearly 3,000,000 people."

ACID PRICES TO BE TERMINATED

(Special to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.)

Washington, D. C., Dec. 10.—At a meeting between the Price Fixing Committee and representatives of the sulphuric and nitric acid manufacturers it was agreed that the fixed maximum prices on these acids shall be discontinued after Dec. 30, 1918. In making announcement of this action, the Price Fixing Committee stated that it wished to express its appreciation of the hearty cooperation received from this industry in the carrying out of the Government's war programme.

In many industries where maximum prices had been fixed by the Government agency the wish was expressed that, now the war had come to an end, these prices be terminated immediately. The Price Fixing Committee, however, took the view that to do so would have a tendency to embarrass other branches of the trade where contracts have been entered into on the basis of these prices and held that they should be permitted to continue in force.

Color & Dyestuff Markets

PRICE RECESSIONS MORE NUMEROUS

Toluol Drops Rapidly in Price Under Free Offerings —Decline in Phenol Less Pronounced—Government no Longer Controls Xylol—Benzidine Higher

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK
(Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Benzidine, base, 15c lb. Hematine, crystals, 3c lb.

Declined

Acid benzoic, 25c lb.
Albumen, Chinese egg, 5c lb.
Benzaldehyde, 25c lb.
Diamidophenol, 50c lb.
Diphenylamine, 5c lb.
Naphthalene, flake, 1¼c lb.
Paranitraniline, 5c lb.
Phenol, 2c lb.
Toluol, $1.20 lb.

Prices of many dye products declined during the week, and advances were few. Toluol, which had been practically commandeered by the Government, during the war for the making of TNT, has now been released for commercial purposes. The quotation has dropped from a nominal price of $1.50 per gallon to 30 cents. Some transactions were reported as low as 25 cents. Yet this tremendous recession caused no apprehension in the minds of traders, because it was fully anticipated.

Another product which has dropped to a lower level, but not as low as might have been expected, is phenol. With the practical cancellation of contracts producers of this country held with foreign governments for supplying the material used in munition making, large supplies have remained over here. The demand is far short of production and the price has receded. The decline is slight, considering the circumstances.

Government control of xylol has ended, but the price has not changed. Producers of paranitrotoluol and paratoluidine are behind in filling contracts. The drop in price of toluol does not seem to have affected these products. The price of naphthalene flakes has receded slightly, but the ball product quotation remains unchanged.

Resale lots of olive drab and khaki colors are reported on the market, as mills are no longer making army and navy uniforms.

No price changes of importance occurred in vegetable dyestuffs during the week.

Dye Bases and Dye Woods

Albumen—This product is still exceedingly scarce, as nearly all of the Chinese egg variety brought into this country goes direct to consuming sources, and there are few spot stocks to be found on the open market with the result that there have been only slight recessions in price. The quotation is now $1.65 per pound for the Chinese product. The domestic blood commodity is at 87 cents, and the technical egg is $1.05. Egg yolk supplies are held at practically the same prices.

Annatto—Demand for the seed is reported to be fair, with no large spot stocks in evidence, although after the first of the year increase in both demand and supply will be noted, according to the views of leading handlers of the material. There has been practically no change in quotations, the seed still being held at a range of 8½ to 11 cents per pound. The price for the best quality is 33 cents to 35 cents per pound.

Cochineal—No large supplies of this commodity are to be found on the open market, as the demand is not especially heavy, and most of the material brought in goes direct to consumers. Dealers foresee a great revival of interest after matters have been readjusted. The black, powdered and silver varieties remain at a level of 80 cents to $1.00 per pound.

Fustic—No change has taken place in the situation regarding this commodity since the previous report, as imports in the majority of cases go directly into consuming channels, and no spot stocks are to be obtained. Quotations, which may be taken as entirely nominal, are from $60 to $80 per ton for the sticks, from 15c to 16c per pound for the 51 degree liquid extract, and 12c to 17c for the solid.

Osage Orange Extract—Dealers say that this commodity is a good substitute for fustic which is scarce, and that even when conditions are normal it will be used to some extent. It is produced at a comparatively low cost. Spot supplies are below needs, producers accepting orders only for future deliveries. In spite of this fact quotations are practically unchanged, the powdered variety being held at 25 cents per pound, and the 51 degrees twaddle at 12 cents.

Coal Tar Crudes

Benzol—There is apparently a good demand for this coal tar crude, which is being turned out in fair quantities. The market has a firm undertone. Quotations remain at the former level of 22c per gallon for the pure water white product, for immediate shipment. Material in drums is slightly higher, 27c being the quotation.

Naphthalene—Decidedly more activity is reported in the trading for this material than was the case last week, although quotations remain at the same level for the variety. The buying season is at hand, and from now on a much larger volume of business may be expected. Producers are beginning to increase output, with the result that the ball product is not so scarce as was noted a short time ago. It is held at 12½c per pound in carload lots, and 14c in lesser quantities. The flake variety is quoted at a lower range of 7¾c to 8¼c, according to quality and quantity.

Phenol—Predictions of traders that this commodity would be one of the weak spots in the market for coal tar crudes seems to have been realized, and demand is apparently on the decline. With so much of the material diverted from the manufacture of munitions into regular commercial channels it caused little surprise that interest would slacken, the supplies being so far in excess of requirements. Demand, as a matter of fact, was extremely light, and several lots of good-size attracted no bidders. Quotations suffered no slump, however, and only a moderate recession was noted, the price ranging from 38c to 40c per pound.

Toluol—Now that releases have been liberally granted by the War Trade Board large supplies are reported on the market, with slight interest displayed by traders so far. As an inevitable result prices have taken a heavy decline and all sorts of reports are heard as to the figures at which sales have been made. Unauthenticated rumors stated that the material had been disposed of at a price as low as 25c per gallon, and it was said positively that there had been actual

transactions recorded at 30c. A factor, who has conservativeness as one of his strong assets, regarded 40c per gallon as a fair figure. Nominal prices previously were from $1.50 to $1.55.

Intermediates

Aniline Oil—Conditions are said to be no easier for this material, although some spot stocks have been disposed of lately, but none of any size. Interest is well maintained, and it is thought will increase with the return to normal conditions. It is expected also that producers will turn out larger quantities in a short time. Quotations are unchanged, the oil for red bringing $1.15 to $1.20, and the other variety ranging from 30c to 32c per pound drums extra, prompt shipment.

Aniline Salts—Steady inquiry for this commodity, as well as good demand and a fair amount of spot goods on the market serve to keep prices at the same level, with a firm undertone. Quotations are 43c per pound for prompt shipment of material in large lots, 45c for small quantities.

Benzidine—More activity is displayed in the market for this commodity than for some time. Producers are turning out fair quantities but not enough to meet requirements and quotations are at a slightly higher level in consequence. The base product is now held at $1.75 a pound, which is an advance of about 15c. The sulphate is quoted at $1.25 to $1.40.

Betanaphthol—While dealers say that no special activity is displayed in the trading for this product, there is a steady demand. Producers are turning out fair quantities, which go directly to consuming channels, and this causes prices to remain unchanged. The U. S. P. variety is held at $1.15 to $1.20, the sublimed at 75c to 80c per pound.

Orthotoluidine—The market is in a fairly easy position, with producers making an output sufficient to meet the needs of consumers. It is said that the demand is not especially heavy and there is no difficulty in obtaining spot stocks. Quotations have undergone no change, the range continuing at 95c to $1.00 per pound, according to size of lot.

Paranitraniline—Supplies of this material are reported more in evidence, with only a fair demand, and prices are slightly below the level of last week. Quotations are $1.75 to $1.85 per pound, which is a recession of about 10c per pound.

WAR RISK INSURANCE RATE REDUCED

Washington, D. C., Dec. 10.—The Government war risk insurance rate to England, France and certain of the Mediterranean ports has been reduced to one-eighth of one per cent. This is the rate now charged by the British Bureau of War Risk Insurance for the same voyage. In announcing the change, the Secretary of the Treasury states that this reduction has been brought about by the fact that the terms of the armistice, insofar as the naval situation is concerned, have been complied with and practically the only risk now covered by war policies is that of mines. Prior to the signing of the armistice the transatlantic rate was two per cent.

The Newport Chemical Works, Inc., Milwaukee, Wis., has opened a Boston office in the Newport Building, 68 Devonshire street. The office will be in charge of W. A. Keating, for many years with the Kalle Color & Chemical Company. Other branch offices of the Newport Works are at 313 South Elm street, Greensboro, N. C., in charge of W. M. Hunt, and at 602 Lafayette Building, Philadelphia, Pa., in charge of M. F. Schmidt.

MOST POWERFUL WAR GAS MADE

Declared to Be 72 Times More Powerful Than Mustard Gas—Manufacture Kept Secret by U. S. Government—Making 20 Tons Daily When Armistice Was Signed

(Special to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.)

Cleveland, Dec. 10.—Chemists are manufacturing a war gas at the rate of 20 tons a day in laboratories at Willoughby, Ohio, east of Cleveland. This new poison gas is called methyl. Preparations for big production of the gas were completed on the day the armistice was signed.

Although experiments have been going on in a plant covering 18 acres, and 1,000 or more experts have been engaged in its production, not a word regarding the process has leaked out until now. The methods and materials used in the manufacture will remain a secret, even though the war is over. A few facts have been given to representatives of the press, however, that the chemical industry and the public might know what the United States is doing in this connection.

It is stated that this gas is 72 times more powerful than mustard gas; that defense against it is extremely difficult; that the chemicals used in the German gas mask cannot counteract methyl; and that as soon as it penetrates these chemicals, instant death follows.

Although it is known that both German and English chemists had striven since the first gas attacks at Ypres to produce a gas such as methyl, they did not succeed, and that it was only six months ago that American chemists produced a few drops. Now the daily production is 20 tons. Government officials refuse to divulge the name of the discoverer of the gas, but it is known that he was given a commission as a member of the Chemical Warfare Service, and with the cooperation of Col. G. A. Burrell, formerly of Cleveland, and head of the research division of the Chemical Warfare Service, continued his experiments at American University at Washington. At the end of three months the reactionary effects of the new chemical were discovered. The work was then transferred to the Cleveland district, and under the direction of Col. W. G. Wilson, formerly assistant superintendent of the Aluminum Company of America, at Massena, N. Y., and Captain J. K. Moore, the project was taken up for commercial development.

In the following three months the production was developed from experimental quantities to ton lots, from a plant that did not exist prior to August 1, last. Meanwhile it is claimed 1,000 men have been confined at their work behind barbed wire and under guard, that no word of the work under way might leak out. Many of the operators were in constant danger, owing to the nature of the materials they were handling. No one was seriously injured. A hospital with several score of beds was installed, under the direction of Captain George A. Plummer, medical officer. As ordinary suits and gas masks were not sufficient protection against the gas, special air-tight suits had to be designed, with special gas masks. These Captain Plummer insisted all workers should wear at all times. Similar protective garments have been designed for use by the soldiers who might handle it at the front.

M. Feigel & Bros., Inc., have brought suit in the New York Supreme Court for $7,000 damages against the Machinery and Metals Sales Company of 42 Broadway, New York city, for alleged failure to accept twenty-five long tons of white zinc paint in oil, as per alleged contract.

The Foreign Markets

VERY LITTLE LIQUIDATION IN LONDON

Depleted State of the Markets, Limited Output of Manufacturers, and Shortage in Raw Materials Restrict Forced Sales—Wages to Be Maintained

(*Special Correspondence to* DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

London, Dec. 2.—The semi-panic in the drug and chemical market in the early months of the war has gradually given place to one of quiet confidence, and the sudden advent of the armistice has been productive of no untoward effects in any of our markets.

The chief reasons for the almost total absence of liquidation and forced sales at the present moment are to be found in the greatly depleted state of all markets at home and abroad, the limited output of our domestic manufacturers which can scarcely be increased for months to come, the shortage of raw materials and means of steamer transport and the prospect of an extended period of reconstruction during which labor and fuel will continue on a high level of cost.

With a view to preventing dislocation and disputes in labor circles our Government has undertaken to maintain wages at their present height during the next six months, thus covering the approaching winter period. All these important factors combined must tend in the direction of sustained values for a further extended period.

The relaxation of restrictions by the Board of Trade touching exports and imports goes on apace. Cables from New York, still occupying seven days in transit, continue to be censored, but public announcement of departures of merchant steamers and the daily issue of official mail postings to foreign countries has this week been resumed.

In the drug and chemical markets the items of most interest at the moment are the fixing of quinine prices by the Controller on a basis nearly fifty per cent lower than just previously current, and the permission granted to distillers to liberate moderate quantities of glycerin, c.p., under contracts suspended in 1916. No new contracts, however, will be entered into until the old commitments are discharged.

The recall of the U-Boats has brought about a smart reduction in the official and outside rates for war risk insurance, in the case of chemical interest London-New York to 2s 6d per cent and combined with marine to 7s 6d including risk of pilferage. The new quinine prices are: For 100 to 1,000 ozs. 3s, 2½d per oz., 1,000 to 10,000 ozs. 3s per oz., 10,000, 2s 11d per oz, as against 6s 3d, to 6s 9d per oz, on Nov. 7.

For Japanese camphor refined in slabs, 7s is now asked. The recent price was 6s 9d per pound.

BRITISH EXPLOSIVE COMPANIES MERGED

Twenty-nine companies manufacturing explosives in England are to be merged. They will retain their identity, merely exchanging shares for shares in a holding company entitled the Explosives Trades. The capital of the holding company will be £18,000,000, of which £15,247,000 will be issued if all shareholders agree to exchange. The merger will secure the advantages of economy, co-operation and organization and will be one of the world's largest industrial concerns.

Notes on New York Imports

An invoice of 2,023 cases of cloves, which arrived by the steamer Tokushima Maru, from Durban, Calcutta, etc., was consigned to Childs & Joseph.

The New York Quebracho Company received an importation of 55,023 bags of quebracho extract by the steamer Chaco from Buenos Ayres.

The United Fruit Company received about 50 pounds of medicinal powder by the steamer Esparta from Port Limon.

Thirteen cases and 49 bales of gum chicle arrived by the steamer Panama from Panama. They were consigned to the Rubber Association of America.

The steamer Panama brought one case of silver sulphide and 48 bags of ipecac root consigned to G. Amsinck & Company.

An importation of 98 sacks of cochineal by the steamer Panama was received by W. R. Grace & Company.

The Mercantile Bank of the Americas received a consignment of 250 pounds of bees wax brought by the steamer Panama.

S. E. Nash & L. Watjen received an importation of 241 kegs of iodine by the steamer Panama, from South Pacific ports.

About 417,000 pounds of saltpeter arrived from Calcutta, consigned to E. I. du Pont De Nemours & Company.

An importation of foenugreek seed, comprising over 56,000 pounds, has been received from Marseilles, by W. R. Rawleigh & Company.

The Tartar Chemical Company is credited with recent importations of crude tartar comprising 372,000 pounds from Marseilles and 158,000 pounds from Spain. Over 93,000 pounds from Marseilles was consigned to Charles Pfizer & Company.

Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Company received importations of opium from London, comprising over 5,000 pounds.

Over 40,000 pounds of laurel leaves from Marseilles was received by A. Stallman & Company.

Among importations of vanilla beans from Marseilles was 25,000 pounds received last week by a manufacturer.

PRICE CHANGES IN LONDON

(*Special Cable to* DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

London, Dec. 10.—The market is more active owing to the increased demand for drugs and chemicals for export and removal of restrictions.

Prices are higher for cottonseed oil, ergot, oil of lemon, saccharin, phenazone, amidopyrin, oil of bergamot, and strychnine which is very scarce.

The market is lower for gum acacia, tartaric acid, cream of tartar, glucose, and permanganate of potash.

The annual auction of Hudson Bay castoreum drew very few bidders and the price is much lower.

Foreign Trade Opportunities

The Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., has received the following inquiries for drugs, chemicals and accessories. Reserved addresses may be obtained from the Bureau and its district and cooperative offices. Request for each opportunity should be on a separate sheet and state opportunity number. The Bureau does not furnish credit ratings or assume responsibility as to the standing of foreign inquirers; the usual precautions should be taken in all cases.

2706—A man in Italy desires to purchase chemicals for industrial and photographic purposes. Correspondence should be in French or Italian. Reference.

2721—A man in Algeria wishes to buy all qualities of quinine salts, especially chlorhydrate, sulphate, and bromhydrate, in the following quantities: Quinine sulphate, 100 kilograms; quinine chlorhydrate, 100 kilograms; and quinine bromhydrate, 10 kilograms. Payment will be made by cash against documents. Correspondence may be in English. These salts must conform to the French Codex of 1908 or of 1889. Quotations should be made by cable, if possible. Reference.

2722—A company in Italy desires to purchase aluminum silicate for dyes; also formaldehyde. Correspondence may be in English. Reference.

2723—A firm in the British West Indies desires to buy bedroom candles. Quotations may be made f. o .b.

2733—A firm in Italy desires to purchase scientific instruments, chemical laboratory instruments, and instruments for teaching in physics laboratory. It will also entertain an agency proposition. Correspondence should be in French or Italian. Reference.

URGE GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF ALCOHOL

(*Special to* DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Toronto, Canada, Dec. 10.—A sub-committee of the Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, consisting of Prof. W. L. Goodwin of Queen's University, Kingston; T. H. Wardleworth of the Imperial Munitions Board; Dr. R. F. Ruttan of McGill University; and Dr. A. B. Macallum, chairman of the Council, who have made an investigation of the use of alcohol in manufacturing, have made a report recommending that the excise duty on alcohol for industrial purposes should be taken off and its use be placed under Government control.

It is proposed that the Government should purchase the alcohol from the distillers, and sell it to manufacturers at a slight advance upon the purchase price. Firms using ethyl alcohol should be licensed, and one member of the staff of each firm appointed to represent the Govesnment, take charge of the consumption of alcohol and report monthly. It is also recommended that ethyl alcohol be allowed duty free to hospitals and university and college laboratories.

The Imperial Munitions Board has now about 1,000,000 pounds of ethyl alcohol on hand purchased for the manufacture of war munitions. The report points out that there is a large market for it in Canada and that distillers and brewers forced out of business by prohibition will find its production a profitable industry. It is estimated that 2,000,000 pounds of ethyl alcohol can be produced at a net cost of 40 cents a gallon from the waste liquors of two sulphide pulp mills in the St. Maurice River valley, and the establishment of two plants to deal with this product is projected.

BRITISH DYE MERGER

It is proposed to amalgamate British Dyes, Ltd., and Levinstein, Ltd., in a new corporation to be called the British Dyestuff Corporation. At first it is proposed that the shares of both companies shall remain separate but the concerns will work together under identical directors. As soon as shareholders agree to the scheme the companies will commence effective co-operation, leaving the details to future arrangement.

SANTONIN SUPPLIES RUNNING LOW

The market for santonin in England is discussed by the London "Chemist and Druggist," which says there was quite a large sale for it before the war. Some twelve years ago Germany acquired a monopoly of the industry in Turkestan, and Hamburg was a center of the distributing trade. After the war began, however, the conditions of supply underwent several changes, and it is common knowledge that the exclusive exportation from Russia is in the hands of one firm only, who have been able to maintain fairly regular stocks on the world's markets, and thus the demands of the Allies been met.

It may be recalled that there is only one factory producing santonin, and that is near Tashkent in Russian Turkestan, but it has now transpired that for several years no wormseed has been collected, and that for fifteen consecutive months no santonin was manufactured. This is attributed to lack of labor and insufficient crops of wormseed. Moreover, there has been a shortage of hydrochloric acid, used in the process of manufacturing santonin. This acid had to be transported from Rostock on the Don to Tashkent, a distance of about 2,400 miles, and such transport was only possible in favorable weather.

These factors combined have now led up to a considerable shortage in santonin, and even when communications are re-establishel, it will require at least one or two years before the Turkestan factory is enabled to resume its normal rate of production—that is to say, to turn out the annual quantities required by the needs of the world market, which probably vary from 8,000 to 10,000 kilos.

In comparison with other pharmaceutical products the increase in the price of santonin since the beginning of the war appears to have been inadequate. Whereas other products have had their price multiplied up to ten times and more, even the value of quinine having more than doubled, the price of santonin has increased only about 40 per cent; but we understand that another advance is pending and will be announced shortly. In the following table the ruling prices during the past four years are shown:

July 31, 1914	115s.
January 1, 1915	220s.
December 31, 1915	155s.
June 30, 1916	155s.
December 31, 1916	160s.
July 31, 1917	160s.
December 31, 1917	150s.
July 31, 1918	181s. 6d.

OPIUM TRADE OF MACEDONIA

The opium trade is the subject of a report by Consul General Horton of Saloniki, Greece, to the Department of Commerce. He says that the crude opium trade of Greek Macedonia is second in importance only to that of tobacco. In a normal year the declared export returns of this article to the United States show an average shipment of 160,000 pounds, valued at $870,000. During 1917, American firms were able to purchase only 18,907 pounds, valued at $318,053.

As communications with the chief opium-producing centers have been interrupted, it is impossible to estimate the production in those countries during the past year. The only available information is that concerning the crop in the regions of Langaza, and the peninsula of Chalcidice, the only districts in Greece raising the poppy in 1917. These regions produced about 1,000 okes (2,820 pounds) of opium, representing about 20 cases. Conditions for the sowing of the poppy during the fall of 1916, and the harvesting of the croy in June and July of 1917 were unusually favorable.

Prices Current of Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals & Dyestuffs in Original Packages

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually Purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers.

In view of the scarcity of some items subscribers are advised that quotations on such articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named.

Drugs and Chemicals

Acetanilid, C.P., bbls., blk.	lb.	.60	— .62
*Acetone	lb.	.25¼—	.25¾
Acetphenetidin	lb.	2.75	— 2.80
*Aconitine, ¼ oz. vials	ea.	—	— —
Agar, Agar, See Isinglass.			
No. 1	lb.	.90	— .94
No. 2	lb.	.85	— .87
No. 3	lb.	.75	— .76
Alcohol 188 proof	gal.	—	— 4.91
190 proof, U.S.P.	gal.	—	— 4.97
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof	gal.	—	— 5.06
Wood, ref. 95 p.c.	gal.	.91½—	.92
97 p.c.	gal.	.94½—	.95
Denatured, 180 proof	gal.	.65	— .66
188 proof	gal.	.66	— .67
Aldehyde	lb.	1.25	— 1.45
Almonds, bitter	lb.	.41	— .45
Sweet	lb.	.28	— .29
Meal	lb.	.35	— .37
Aloin, U.S.P. powd.	lb.	.99	— 1.03
Aluminum (see Heavy Chemicals)	lb.	—	— —
Ambergris, black	oz.	10.00	—14.00
Grey	oz.	27.00	—29.50
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.	lb.	.80	— .85
Benzoate, cryst., U.S.P.	lb.	—	—11.00
Bichromate, C. P.	lb.	—	— 1.20
Bromide, gran., bulk	lb.	.70	— .71
Carb.Dom.U.S.kegs, powd.	lb.	.14½—	.15
Citrate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 1.31
Green scales, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .97
Hypophosphite	lb.	—	— 2.15
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.20
Molybdate, Pure	lb.	—	— 7.00
Muriate, C. P.	lb.	—	— .45
Nitrate, cryst., C. P.	lb.	.25	— .26
Gran.	lb.	—	— .54
Oxalate, Pure	lb.	—	— 1.15
Persulphate	lb.	—	— 1.25
Phosphate (Dibasic)	lb.	.50	— .60
Salicylate	lb.	1.60	— 1.63
Amyl Acetate, bulk, drums	gal.	5.30	— 5.35
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony)	lb.	.18	— .20
Needle powder	lb.	.14	— .15
Sulphate, 16-17 per cent free sulphur	lb.	.35	— .74
Antipyrine, bulk	lb.	21.00	—23.00
Apomorphine Hydrochloride	oz.	—	—31.20
Areca Nuts	lb.	.34	— .39
Powdered	lb.	.44	— .45
Argols	lb.	.16	— .18
*Arsenic, red	lb.	.45	— .54
†White	lb.	.09	— .10
Atropine, Alk. U.S.P., 1-oz. v.	oz.	—	—47.50
Sulphate, U.S.P., 1-oz. v.	oz.	—	—37.50
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
*Barium Carb. prec., pure	lb.	—	— —
*Chlorate, pure	lb.	.50	— .60
Bay Rum, Porto Rico	gal.	3.50	— 3.65
St. Thomas	gal.	3.70	— 3.80
Benzaldehyde (see bitter oil of almonds)			
Benzol, See Coal Tar Crudes			
Berberine, Sulphate, 1-oz.c.v.	oz.	2.50	— 3.00
Beta Naphthol (see Intermediates)			
Bismuth, Citrate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 3.50
Salicylate	lb.	—	— 3.35
Subcarbonate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 3.50
Subgallate	lb.	—	— 3.50
Subiodide	lb.	—	— 5.60
Subnitrate	lb.	—	— 3.30
Tannate	lb.	—	— 3.15
Borax, in bbls., crystals	lb.	—	— .07¾
Crystals, U.S.P., Kegs	lb.	—	— .08¾
Bromine, tech., bulk	lb.	—	— .55

*Nominal.
†Fixed Government price.

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100 William Street, New York City

Burgundy Pitch, Dom.	lb.	.08	— .08½
*Imported	lb.	.59	— .60
Cadmium Bromide, crystals	lb.	1.75	— 1.80
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.40
Metal sticks	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk	lb.	10.00	—11.75
Hydrobromide	lb.	10.70	—12.00
Citrated, U.S.P.	lb.	8.00	— 8.05
Phosphate	lb.	14.00	—15.00
Sulphate	lb.	15.00	—16.00
Calcium Glycerophosphate	lb.	1.80	— 1.85
Hypophosphite, 100 lbs.	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.10
Phosphate, Precip.	lb.	.21	— .23
Sulphocarbolate	lb.	1.02	— 1.07
Calomel, see Mercury.			
*Camphor, Am. ref'd bbls.bk.	lb.	—	— —
Square of 4 ounces	lb.	—	— —
16's in 1-lb. carton	lb.	—	— —
24's in 1-lb. carton	lb.	—	— —
32's in 1-lb. carton	lb.	—	— —
Cases of 100 blocks	lb.	—	— —
Japan, refined, 2½ lb. slabs	lb.	2.40	— 2.60
Monobromated, bulk	lb.	4.25	— 4.35
Cantharides, Chinese	lb.	.97	— .98
Powdered	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Russian, whole	lb.	3.55	— 3.60
Powdered	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Carbon disulphide, tech 500 lbs. bulk	lb.	.09	— .10
Casein, C. P.	lb.	.45	— .49
Cerium Oxalate	lb.	.60	— .62
Chalk, prec. light, English	lb.	.06	— .07½
Heavy	lb.	.03¼—	.05
Chloral Hydrate, U.S.P. crystals, bot incl'd, 100 lb. lots.	lb.	1.58	— 1.60
Charcoal Willow, powdered	lb.	.06½—	.07
Wood, powdered	lb.	.07	— .09
Chlorine, liquid	lb.	.15	— .24
Chloroform, drums, U.S.P.	lb.	.63	— .70
Chrysarobin, U.S.P.	lb.	5.30	— 5.40
Cinchonidin, Alk. crystals—oz.		—	— 1.06
Cinchonine, Alk., crystals	oz.	—	— .61
Sulphate	oz.	—	— .35
Cinnabar	lb.	—	— 3.45
Civet	oz.	3.00	— 3.20
Cobalt, pow'd (Fly Poison)	lb.	.45	— .49
Oleate	oz.	.85	— .96
Cocaine, Hydrochl. gran.	oz.	11.00	—11.25
cryst., bulk	oz.	11.25	—11.50
Cocoa Butter, bulk	lb.	.34	— .35
Cases, fingers	lb.	.40½—	.41
Codeine, Alk., Bulk	oz.	—	—11.15
Nitrate, Bulk	oz.	—	—10.00
Phosphate, Bulk	oz.	—	— 8.35
Sulphate, Bulk	oz.	—	— 8.90
Collodion, U.S.P.	lb.	.41	— .45
*Colocynth, Apples, Trieste	lb.	.30	— .35

*Nominal.

Coloc. Ap. Pulp, U.S.P.	lb.	.45	— .49
Spanish Apples	lb.	.39	— .40
Corrosive Sublimate, see Mercury.			
Coumarin, refined	lb.	18.00	—19.00
Cream of Tartar, cryst.U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .69
Powdered, 99 p.c.	lb.	—	— .68½
reosote, U.S.P.	lb.	1.85	— 1.95
*Carbonate	lb.	26.00	—27.50
Cresol, U.S.P.	lb.	.18	— .25
Cuttlefish Bones, Trieste	lb.	.47	— .54
Jewelers, large	lb.	1.74	— 1.80
Small	lb.	1.75	— 1.80
French	lb.	.43	— .49
Dover's Powder, U.S.P.	lb.	2.90	— 3.00
Dragon's Blood, Mass.	lb.	.34	— .60
*Reeds	lb.	4.90	— 5.20
Emetine, Alk., 15 gr. vials	ea.	—	— 2.75
Hydrochloride, U.S.P. 15 gr. vials	ea.	—	— 1.85
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.)			
Ergot, Russian	lb.	2.45	— 2.55
Spanish	lb.	2.45	— 2.50
Ether, U.S.P., 1900	lb.	—	— .28
Washed	lb.	—	— .32
U.S.P., 1880	lb.	—	— .24
Eucalyptol	lb.	1.29	— 1.33
Formaldehyde	lb.	—	— .16¼
Gelatin, silver	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
*Gold	lb.	—	— —
Glycerin, C. P., bulk	lb.	—	— —
Drums and bbls., added	lb.	.25	— .26
C.P. in cans	lb.	.27	— .28
Dynamite, drums included	lb.	.25	— .26
Saponifications, loose	lb.	.11½—	.12
Soap, Lye, loose	lb.	.10	— .11
Grains of Paradise	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Guaiacol, liquid	lb.	18.00	—19.00
Guarana	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Haarlem Oil, bottles	gross	5.00	— 8.60
Hexamethylenetetramine	**lb.**	**1.30**	**— 1.35**
Hops, N. Y., 1918, prime	lb.	.30	— .31
Pacific Coast, 1918, prime	lb.	.30	— .31
Hydrogen Peroxide, U.S.P., 10 gr. lots			
4-oz. bottles	gross	—	— 7.25
12-oz. bottles	gross	—	—16.25
16-oz. bottles	gross	—	—19.25
Hydroquinone, bulk	lb.	2.85	— 3.00
Iodine, Resublimed	lb.	4.25	— 4.30
Iodoform, Powdered, bulk	lb.	—	— 5.00
Crystals	lb.	—	— 5.55
Iron Citrate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 1.31
Green scales, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 1.64
Phosphate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 1.21
Pyrophosphate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 1.26
*Isinglass, American	lb.	.80	— .81
Russian	lb.	9.00	— 9.20
See Agar Agar			
Kamala, U.S.P.	lb.	3.20	— 3.40
Kola Nuts, West Indies	lb.	.22	— .24
Lanolin, hydrous, cans U.S.P.	lb.	.39	— .42
Anhydrous, cans	lb.	.49	— .51
Lead Iodide, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 2.95
Licorice, U.S.P., Syrian	lb.	.24	— .30
*Sticks, bdls. Corigliano	lb.	.82	— .83
Lupulin	lb.	.95	— 3.00
Lycopodium, U.S.P.	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
Magnesium Carb. U.S.P. bbls.	lb.	.24	— .30
Glycerophosphate	lb.	—	— 4.55
Hyphophosphite	lb.	1.65	— 1.70
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.85
Oxide, tins light	lb.	—	— 1.10
Peroxide, cans	lb.	—	— 2.15
Salicylate	lb.	1.30	— 1.37
Sulphate, Epsom Salts, tech. 100-lbs.	100-lbs.	3.37½—	3.45
U. S. P.	100-lbs.	3.62½—	3.87
Manganese Glycerophos	lb.	3.35	— 3.40
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.65	— 1.70
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.85
Peroxide	lb.	.75	— .80
Sulphate, crystals	lb.	.60	— .67
Manna, large flake	lb.	.75	— .85
Small flake	lb.	.58	— .60
Menthol, Japanese	lb.	6.75	— 7.25
Mercury, flasks, 75 lbs.	ea.	—	—120.00
Bisulphate	lb.	—	— 1.53
Blue Mass	lb.	—	— .95
Powdered	lb.	—	— .97
Blue Ointment, 30 p.c.	lb.	—	— .93
50 p.c.	lb.	—	— 1.30

*Nominal. †Government fixed price.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Mercury, Calomel, Amer.	lb.	—	— 2.00
Corrosive Sublimate cryst.	lb.	—	— 1.84
Powdered, Granular	lb.	—	— 1.79
Iodide, Green	lb.	—	— 4.25
Red	lb.	—	— 4.35
Yellow	lb.	—	— 4.25
Red Precipitate	lb.	—	— 2.19
Powdered	lb.	—	— 2.26
White Precipitate	lb.	—	— 2.29
Powdered	lb.	—	— 2.34
Methylene Blue, medicinal	lb.	13.00	—15.00
Milk, powdered	lb.	.16	— .19
Mirbane Oil, refined, drums	lb.	.17½	— .19½
Morphine, Acet. bulk	oz.	—	—12.80
Sulphate, bulk	oz.	—	—11.80
Diacetyl. Hydcl., 5-oz. cans	oz.	—	—15.90
Moss, Iceland	lb.	.23	— .24
Irish	lb.	.11½	— .13
Musk, pods, Cab	oz.	12.00	—12.40
Tonquin	oz.	25.00	—26.00
Grain, Cab	oz.	18.50	—19.00
Tonquin	oz.	40.00	—42.00
*Synthetic	lb.	30.00	—30.10
Naphthalene, See Coal Tar Products.			
Nickel and Ammon. Sulphate	lb.	—	— .22
Sulphate	lb.	.27	— .29
Nux Vomica, whole	lb.	.11	— .12
Powdered	lb.	.15	— .18
*Opium, cases, U.S.P.	lb.	—	—22.50
Granular	lb.	—	—25.50
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	—	—24.50
Oxgall, pure U.S.P.	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Papain	lb.	4.70	— 5.20
Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P.	gal.	3.10	— 3.60
Paris Green, kegs	lb.	.40	— .42
Petrolatum, light amber bbls.	lb.	.09½	— .10
Cream White	lb.	.09	— .09½
Lily White	lb.	.14	— .15
Snow White	lb.	.16	— .17
Phenolphthalein	lb.	5.00	— 5.50
Phosphorus, yellow	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Red	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
Pilocarpine	oz.	16.00	—16.20
Poppy Heads	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Potassium acetate	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Bicarb.	lb.	.70	— .75
Bisulphate	lb.	.45	— .60
C. P.	lb.	.75	— .85
Bromide Crystals, bulk	lb.	—	— .71
Granulated	lb.	—	— .66
Chromate, crystals, yellow, tech. 1-lb. c. b. 10	lb.	—	— 1.70
Citrate, bulk U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 2.02
Glycerophosphate, bulk	oz.	—	— 1.45
Hypophosphite, bulk	oz.	2.15	— 2.20
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	— 3.75
Lactophosphate	oz.	—	— .25
Permanganate, U.S.P.	lb.	1.75	— 1.95
Salicylate	lb.	2.00	— 3.75
Sulphate, C.P.	lb.	1.11	— 1.16
Tartrate, powdered	lb.	1.31	— 1.32
Procaine, oz. bottles		7.00	— 7.50
5 gr. bottles		1.50	— 1.60
Quinine, Bisulphate, 100 oz. tins	oz.	—	— .90
Sulphate, 100 oz. tins	oz.	—	— .90
50-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .91
25-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .92
5-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .94
1-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .98
Second Hands, Java	oz.	1.00	— 1.05
Second Hands, American—o	oz.	1.05	— 1.10
*Amsterdam	oz.	—	— —
*German	oz.	—	— —
*Java	oz.	—	— —
Quinidine Alk. crystals, tins oz.		—	— 1.06
Sulphate, tins	oz.	—	— .70
Resorcin crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	7.75	— 7.95
Rochelle Salt, crystals, bxs.	lb.	—	— .47
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	—	— .46½
Saccharin, U.S.P., soluble	lb.	7.00	—10.00
U.S.P., Insoluble	lb.	5.00	—10.00
Salicin, bulk	lb.	30.00	—30.50
Salol, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	1.55	— 1.60
Sandalwood	lb.	—	— .60
Ground	lb.	—	— .65
Santonin, cryst., U.S.P.	lb.	49.00	—49.25
Powdered	lb.	49.50	—49.75
Scammony, resin	lb.	2.95	— 3.20
Powdered	lb.	3.05	— 3.30
Seidlitz Mixture, bbls.	lb.	—	— .36
Silver Nitrate, 500 oz. lots	oz.	—	— .66¼
Soap, Castile, white, pure	lb.	.75	— .80
Marseilles, white	lb.	.18	— .19
Green, pure	lb.	.17	— .18
Ordinary	lb.	.14	— .15
Sodium, Acetate, U.S.P., gran.	lb.	.25	— .29
Benzoate, gran. U.S.P.	lb.	2.40	— 2.50
Bicarb, U.S.P., powd., bbls.	lb.	.03¼	— .04
Bromide, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	.60	— .61

*Nominal.

Sodium, Cacodylate	oz.	2.50	— 3.50
Chlorate, U.S.P. 8th Rev. crystals, c.b. 10	lb.	—	— .50
Granular, c.b. 10	lb.	—	— .52
Citrate, U.S.P., cryst.	lb.	—	— 1.08
Granular, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 1.18
Glycerophosphate, crystals	lb.	2.20	— 2.25
Hypophosphite, U.S.P.	lb.	3.35	— 3.40
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	— 3.90
Phosphate, U.S.P., gran.	lb.	—	— .13
Recryst.	lb.	.17	— .18
Dried	lb.	.25	— .26
Salicylate, U.S.P.	lb.	.85	— .95
Sulph. (Glauber's Salt)	lb.	—	— .12
Spermaceti, blocks	lb.	.27	— .28
Spirit Ammonia, U.S.P.	lb.	.45	— .55
Aromatic, U.S.P.	lb.	.47	— .50
Nitrous Ether, U.S.P.	lb.	.48	— .49
Ether Comp.	lb.	—	— 1.65
Storax, liquid cases	lb.	3.60	— 4.60
Strontium Brom. Cryst, blk	lb.	.60	— .61
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	— 3.50
Nitrate	lb.	.24	— .29
Salicylate, U.S.P.	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Strychnine Alkd., cryst.	oz.	—	— 1.80
Acetate	oz.	—	— 1.80
Nitrate	oz.	—	— 1.80
Sulphate, crystals, bulk	oz.	—	— 1.40
Sugar of Milk, powdered	lb.	—	— .58
Sulphonal, 100-oz. lots		1.15	— 1.20
Sulphonethylmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	13.00	—14.00
Sulphonmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	16.00	—16.75
Sulphur, roll, bbls.	100 lbs.	—	— 2.20
Flour, com'l	100 lbs.	—	— 2.50
Flowers	100 lbs.	—	— 3.55
Tamarinds, bbls.	lb.	.15	— .16
Kegs	per keg	6.95	— 7.40
Tartar Emetic, tech.	lb.	.67	— .67½
U.S.P.	lb.	.73	— .73½
Terpin Hydrate	lb.	.49	— .50
Thymol, crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	13.50	—14.00
Iodide, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	15.45	—16.00
Tin, bichloride, bbls.	lb.	.28	— .29
Oxide, 500 lb. bbls.	lb.	.90	— .95
Toluol. See Coal Tar Crudes.			
*Turpentine, Venice, True	lb.	5.70	— 5.90
Artificial	lb.	.13	— .13½
Spirits, see Naval Stores.			
Vanillin	oz.	.87	— .89
Witch Hazel, Ext., dble dist., bbl.	gal.	1.18	— 1.20
Zinc Carbonate	lb.	.21	— .22
Chloride	lb.	.14	— .15
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	— 4.00
Metallic, C. P.	lb.	.45	— .75
Oxide, U.S.P., bbls.	lb.	.35	— .37

Acids

Acetic, 28 p.c.	lb.	.06½	— .10
*Glacial	lb.	.60	— .70
Acetyl-salicylic	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Benzoic, from gum	lb.	—	— —
U.S.P. ex toluol	lb.	—	— 3.25
Boric, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.13¼	— .15
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.13½	— .15
Butyric, Tech., 60 p.c.	lb.	1.45	— 1.55
Camphoric	lb.	4.40	— 4.50
*Carbolic crys., U.S.P., drs.	lb.	.38	— .40
1-lb. bottles	lb.	.50	— .51
5-lb. bottles	lb.	.48	— .49
0 to 100-lb. tins	lb.	.45	— .47

Nominal.

Chromic, U.S.P.	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Chrysophanic	lb.	6.20	— 6.35
Citric, crystals, bbls.	lb.	—	— 1.25½
Powdered	lb.	.98½	— 1.00
Second hands	lb.	1.22	— 1.25
Cresylic, 95-100 p.c.	gal.	1.15	— 1.25
Formic, 75 p.c., tech	lb.	.36½	— .38
Gallic, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	1.60	— 1.95
Glycerophosphoric	lb.	3.45	— 5.00
Hydriodic, sp. g. 1,150	oz.	.25	— .30
Hydrobromic, Conc.	lb.	2.40	— 2.45
Hydrocyanic, 2 p.c. U.S.P.	lb.	.18	— .20
Hydrofluoric, 48 p.c. C.P.	lb.	—	— —
Hydrosilicofluoric, 10 p.c. tech.	lb.	.40	— .45
20 p.c. tech	lb.	.50	— .60
Hypophosphorous, 50 p.c.	lb.	—	— 2.50
U.S.P., 10 p.c.	lb.	.65	— .70
*Lactic, U.S.P., VIII	lb.	2.15	— 2.25
*U.S.P., IX	lb.	2.25	— 2.40
Molybdic, C.P.	lb.	6.90	— 7.40
Muriatic 20 deg. carboys	lb.	.02	— .02¼
Nitric, 42 deg. carboys	lb.	.08½	— .09
Nitro Muriatic	lb.	.20	— .23
Oleic, purified	lb.	.23	— .28
Oxalic, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.39	— .41
*Picric, kegs	lb.	—	— —
Phosphoric, 85-88p.c.syr. U.S.P.	lb.	.45	— .46
50 p.c. tech.	lb.	.35	— .40
Pyrogallic, resublimed	lb.	3.20	— 3.30
Crystals, bottles	lb.	2.70	— 2.80
Pyroligneous, purified	lb.	.05	— .05½
Technical	gal.	.12	— .12½
Salicylic, Bulk, U.S.P.	lb.	.78	— .82
Stearic, triple pressed	lb.	.26	— .28
Sulphuric, C.P.	lb.	.08	— .09
66 deg. tech. f.o.b. wks.	lb.	.25	— .40
*Sulphurous	lb.	.06	— .06½
Tannic, technical	lb.	.80	— .95
U.S.P., bulk	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Tartaric Crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	.65	— .85
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .86½
Trichloracetic, U.S.P.	lb.	4.40	— 4.50

Essential Oils

Almond, bitter	lb.	12.75	—13.00
Artificial, chlorine traces	lb.	5.50	— 5.75
Free from chlorine	lb.	5.60	— 5.85
Amber, crude	lb.	2.40	— 2.50
Rectified	lb.	4.00	— 4.15
Anise, U.S.P.	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Bay	lb.	3.00	— 3.10
Bergamot	lb.	7.00	— 7.25
*Synthetic	lb.	4.50	— 4.75
Bois de Rose	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Cade	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Cajuput, bottle, Native, cs.	lb.	.75	— .80
Camphor	lb.	.12	— .14
Japanese, white	lb.	.24	— .25
Caraway, Rectified	lb.	8.25	— 8.30
Cassia, 75-80 p.c.	lb.	—	— 2.75
Lead, Free	lb.	2.90	— 2.95
*Redistilled, U.S.P.	lb.	3.35	— 3.50
Cedar Leaf	lb.	1.05	— 1.20
Cedar Wood	lb.	.21	— .24
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy	lb.	20.00	—21.00
Citronella, Native	lb.	.50	— .51
Java	lb.	.65	— .70
*Cloves, can	lb.	3.20	— 3.30
*Bottles	lb.	3.35	— 3.40
Copaiba, U.S.P.	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Coriander, U.S.P.	lb.	.30	— .32
Cubebs, U.S.P.	lb.	8.75	— 9.00
Cumin	lb.	11.00	—11.50
Erigeron	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Eucalyptus, Australian, U.S.P.	lb.	.60	— .65
Fennel, sweet, U.S.P.	lb.	4.00	— 4.15
Geranium, Rose Algerian	lb.	11.00	—12.00
Bourbon (Reunion)	lb.	10.00	—10.50
Turkinsh	lb.	5.05	— 5.35
*Ginger	lb.	8.00	— 8.25
Gingergrass	lb.	—	— —
Hemlock	lb.	—	— 1.25
Juniper Berries, rect.	lb.	11.25	—11.50
Twice rect.	lb.	12.75	—13.00
Wood	lb.	2.00	— 2.15
Lavender Flowers, U.S.P.	lb.	6.50	— 7.00
Garden	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Spike	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Lemon, U.S.P.	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Lemongrass, Native	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Limes, Expressed	lb.	—	— 5.50
Distilled	lb.	—	— 2.00
Linaloe	lb.	5.00	— 5.25
Mace, distilled	lb.	2.40	— 2.45
*Mustard, natural	lb.	—	—32.00
Artificial	lb.	19.00	—20.00

*Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Neroli, bigarade	lb.	80.00	—85.00
Petale	lb.	90.00	—95.00
Artificial	lb.	—	—30.00
Nutmeg, U.S.P.	lb.	2.40	— 2.45
Orange, bitter	lb.	—	— 2.00
Sweet, West Indian	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Italian	lb.	3.00	— 3.10
*Orris Concrete	oz.	5.50	— 6.00
Origanum, Imitation	lb.	.50	— .60
Patchouli	lb.	28.00	—31.00
Pennyroyal, domestic	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Imported	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Peppermint, tins	lb.	5.10	— 5.25
Bottles	lb.	6.00	— 6.50
Bulk	lb.	5.05	— 5.15
Petit Grain, So. America	lb.	3.75	— 3.85
French	lb.	8.50	— 8.65
Pinus Sylvestrus	lb.	—	— 2.25
Pumilio	lb.	6.00	— 6.25
Rose, French	oz.	—	—28.00
Synthetic, red	lb.	36.00	—40.00
Rosemary, French, U.S.P.	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Safrol	lb.	—	— .65
Sandalwood, East India	lb.	13.50	—13.60
Sassafras, natural	lb.	2.30	— 2.40
Artificial	lb.	.55	— .57
Savin	lb.	7.00	— 7.50
Spruce	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
*Spearmint	lb.	—	— 5.50
Tansy, Amer.	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Thyme, red, French, U.S.P.	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
White, French	lb.	2.25	— 2.35
Wintergreen, U.S.P.	lb.	7.50	— 8.00
Synthetic, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	.90	— 1.10
Wormseed, Baltimore	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Wormwood, Dom.	lb.	5.50	— 5.60
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon	lb.	—	—18.00
Manila	lb.	—	—40.00
Artificial	lb.	—	—12.00

OLEORESINS

*Aspidium (Malefern)	lb.	17.50	—18.00
Capsicum, 1-lb. bottles	lb.	4.75	— 4.85
Cubeb	lb.	7.50	— 7.75
*Ginger	lb.	3.75	— 3.88
*Parsley Fruit (Petroselinum)	lb.	6.75	— 7.50
*Pepper, black	lb.	—	— 7.00
*Malefern	lb.	12.00	—12.20
Mullein (so-called)	lb.	5.00	— 5.25
*Orris, domestic	lb.	—	—20.00
Imported	lb.	20.00	—21.00

Crude Drugs

BALSAMS

Copaiba, Para	lb.	.57	— .59
South American	lb.	.74	— .79
Fir, Canada	lb.	7.90	— 8.00
Oregon	gal.	1.74	— 1.79
Peru	lb.	3.40	— 3.45
Tolu	lb.	1.10	— 1.14

BARKS

Angostura	lb.	.29	— .32
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb.	.17	— .21
Blackhaw, of root	lb.	.59	— .62
of Tree	lb.	.34	— .39
Buckthorn	lb.	.23	— .24
Calisaya	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Cascara Sagrada	lb.	.18	— .19
Cascarilla, quills	lb.	.22	— .23
Siftings	lb.	.12	— .13
Chestnut	lb.	.10	— .10½
Cinchona, red quills	lb.	.90	— 1.14
Broken	lb.	.70	— .75
*Yellow "quills"	lb.	—	— —
*Broken	lb.	.69	— .74
*Loxa, pale, bs	lb.	—	— —
*Powdered, boxes	lb.	—	— —
*Maracaibo, yellow, powd.	lb.	—	— —
Condurango	lb.	.11	— .12
Cotton Root	lb.	.15	— .16
Cramp (true)	lb.	.51	— .53
Cramp (so-called)	lb.	.10	— .11
Dogwood, Jamaica	lb.	.09	— .09½
Elm, grinding	lb.	.12	— .13
Select bdls.	lb.	.19	— .20
Ordinary	lb.	.10	— .12
Hemlock	lb.	.10	— .11
Lemon Peel	lb.	.10	— .10½
Mezereon	lb.	.22	— .23
Oak, red	lb.	.06	— .07
White	lb.	.04	— .05
Orange Peel, bitter	lb.	.10	— .12
Malaga, Sweet	lb.	.12	— .13
Trieste, sweet	lb.	.13	— .13½

*Nominal.

Prickly Ash, Southern	lb.	.15	— .15½
Northern	lb.	.18	— .20
Pomegranate of Root	lb.	.26	— .28
of Fruit	lb.	.31	— .32
Sassafras, ordinary	lb.	.16	— .18
Select	lb.	.30	— .35
Simaruba	lb.	.63	— .69
Soap, whole	lb.	.12	— .13
Cut	lb.	.18	— .19
Crushed	lb.	.16	— .18
Wahoo, of Root	lb.	.44	— .50
of Tree	lb.	.23	— .24
Willow, Black	lb.	.08	— .09
White	lb.	.16	— .17
White Pine	lb.	.07	— .08
White Poplar	lb.	.03	— .04
Wild Cherry	lb.	.17	— .35
Witch Hazel	lb.	.06	— .07

BEANS

Calabar	lb.	.74	— .79
St. Ignatius	lb.	.23	— .25
St. John's Bread	lb.	.29	— .30
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Para	lb.	.70	— .73
Surinam	lb.	.75	— .80
Vanilla, Mexican, whole	lb.	4.35	— 5.90
Cuts	lb.	2.90	— 3.20
Bourbon	lb.	2.20	— 2.90
South American	lb.	2.95	— 3.20
Tahiti, White Label	lb.	1.65	— 1.70
Green Label	lb.	1.55	— 1.60

BERRIES

Cubeb, ordinary	lb.	1.29	— 1.32
*XX	lb.	1.33	— 1.38
Powdered	lb.	1.38	— 1.43
Fish	lb.	.63	— .69
Horse, Nettle, dry	lb.	.67	— .70
Juniper	lb.	.08	— .09
Laurel	lb.	.08	— .10
Poke	lb.	.10	— .11
rickly Ash	lb.	.10½	— .11
Saw Palmetto	lb.	.14	— .16
Sloe	lb.	.40	— .42

FLOWERS

Arnica	lb.	.80	— .84
Powdered	lb.	.62	— .70
Borage	lb.	.59	— .69
Calendula Petals	lb.	1.05	— 2.60
*Chamomile, German	lb.	—	— —
Hungarian type	lb.	.46	— .50
Roman	lb.	.84	— .85
Spanish	lb.	.42	— .50
Clover Tops	lb.	.12	— .13
Dogwood	lb.	.17	— .18
Elder	lb.	.31	— .32
Insect, open	lb.	.30	— .33
*Closed	lb.	.38	— .39
*Powd. Flowers and stems	lb.	.34	— .35
Powd. Flowers	lb.	.33	— .35
*Kousso	lb.	—	— —
Lavender, ordinary	lb.	.24	— .25
Select	lb.	.29	— .30
Linden, with leaves	lb.	.35	— .37
Without Leaves	lb.	.60	— .63
Malva, blue	lb.	2.49	— 2.50
Black	lb.	.40	— .45
Mullein	lb.	1.79	— 1.80
Orange	lb.	1.95	— 2.00
Ox-Eye, Daisy	lb.	.02	— .03

*Nominal.

Poppy, red	lb.	.95	— 1.10
Rosemary	lb.	.69	— .70
Saffron, American	lb.	.39	— .41
Valencia	lb.	14.95	—15.90
Tilia (see Linden)			

GUMS

Aloes, Barbados	lb.	.98	— 1.05
Cape	lb.	.16	— .18
Curacao, cases	lb.	.09½	— .10
*Socotrine, whole	lb.	.74	— .79
*Powdered	lb.	.79	— .84
Ammoniac, tears	lb.	1.46	— 1.52
Powdered	lb.	1.49	— 1.53
Arabic, firsts	lb.	.50	— .51
*Seconds	lb.	—	— —
Sorts Amber	lb.	.26	— .27
Powdered	lb.	.34	— .36
Asafoetida, whole, U.S.P.	lb.	2.95	— 3.05
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	3.05	— 3.15
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	1.35	— 1.50
Sumatra	lb.	.30	— .40
Catechu	lb.	.20	— .23
*Chicle, Mexican	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Euphorbium	lb.	.23	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.28	— .30
Galbanum	lb.	1.38	— 1.45
Gamboge	lb.	1.95	— 2.05
Guaiac	lb.	1.70	— 1.75
Hemlock	lb.	.83	— .90
Kino	lb.	.49	— .59
Mastic	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Myrrh, Select	lb.	.75	— .80
Sorts	lb.	.70	— .78
Siftings	lb.	.63	— .69
Olibanum, siftings	lb.	.12	— .15
Tears	lb.	.18	— .30
Sandarac	lb.	.71	— .72
*Senegal, picked	lb.	.34	— .39
Sorts	lb.	.28	— .30
Spruce	lb.	.63	— .72
Styrax, Art. cases	lb.	1.80	— 1.85
Thus, per bbl.	280-lb.	18.20	—18.45
Tragacanth, Aleppo first	lb.	4.05	— 4.20
*Seconds	lb.	2.50	— 3.20
*Thirds	lb.	2.75	— 2.95
*Turkey, firsts	lb.	—	— —
*Seconds	lb.	—	— —
Thirds	lb.	—	— —

LEAVES AND HERBS

Aconite	lb.	.35	— .40
Balmony	lb.	.11	— .13
Bay, true	lb.	—	— —
Belladonna	lb.	.95	— 1.45
Boneset, leaves and tops	lb.	.17	— .19
Buchu, short	lb.	2.65	— 2.75
Long	lb.	2.50	— 2.55
Cannabis, true, imported	lb.	3.50	— 3.60
American	lb.	.29	— .35
Catnip	lb.	.10	— .12
Chestnut	lb.	.06	— .07
Chiretta	lb.	.39	— .40
Coca, Huanuco	lb.	—	— —
*Truxillo	lb.	.54	— .58
Coltsfoot	lb.	.18	— .19
Conium	lb.	.29	— .32
Corn Silk	lb.	.11	— .12
Damiana	lb.	.15	— .16
Deer Tongue	lb.	.16	— .17
Digitalis, Domestic	lb.	—	— .45
Imported	lb.	.38	— .40
Eucalyptus	lb.	.08	— .09
Euphorbia Pilulifera	lb.	.18	— .19
Grindelia Robusta	lb.	.09	— .11
*Henbane, German	lb.	—	— —
*Russian	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Domestic	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Henna	lb.	.31	— .32
Horehound	lb.	.21	— .23
Jaborandi	lb.	.33	— .38
Laurel	lb.	.12	— .12½
Life Everlasting	lb.	.10	— .11
Liverwort	lb.	.29	— .35
Lobelia	lb.	.09	— .11
Matico	lb.	.34	— .35
*Marjoram, German	lb.	—	— —
*French	lb.	—	— —
Motherwort herb	lb.	.16	— .17
Patchouli	lb.	.76	— .83
Pennyroyal	lb.	.18	— .20
Peppermint, American	lb.	.26	— .29
Pichi	lb.	.11	— .12
Prince's Pine	lb.	.45	— .58
Plantain	lb.	.12	— .14
Pulsatilla	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Queen of the Meadow	lb.	.10	— .11
Rose, red	lb.	1.25	— 1.28
Rosemary	lb.	.14	— .15
Rue	lb.	.39	— .44

*Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

*Sage, Austrian, stemless	lb.	—	—
*Grinding	lb.	—	—
Greek, stemless	lb.	.23½	.25
Spanish	lb.	.17	.18
Savory	lb.	.24½	.25
Senna, Alexandria, whole	lb.	.90	1.00
Half Leaf	lb.	.70	.80
Siftings	lb.	.35	.40
Powdered	lb.	.42	.45
Tinnevelly	lb.	.13	.20
Pods	lb.	.15	.18
Skullcap, Western	lb.	.17	.19
Spearmint American	lb.	.20	.22
Squaw Vine	lb.	.27	.30
Stramonium	lb.	.19	.20
Tansy	lb.	.10	.11
Thyme, Spanish	lb.	.11	.11½
French	lb.	.14	.14½
Uva Ursi	lb.	.16	.19
Witch Hazel	lb.	.06½	.08
Wormwood imported	lb.	.14	.17
Yerba Santa	lb.	.06	.08

ROOTS

Aconite, U.S.P.	lb.	.39	.44
Powdered	lb.	.48	.55
German	lb.	—	—
*Powdered	lb.	—	—
Alkanet	lb.	2.95	3.40
Althea, cut	lb.	.79	.80
Whole	lb.	.33	.35
Angelica American	lb.	.39	.45
Imported	lb.	.59	.69
Arnica	lb.	.79	.98
Arrowroot, American	lb.	.24½	.25
Bermuda	lb.	.56	.60
St. Vincent	lb.	.41	.45
Bamboo Brier	lb.	.08	.12
Bearsfoot	lb.	.09	.10
Belladonna	lb.	2.00	2.45
Powdered	lb.	2.10	2.55
Berberis, Aquifolium	lb.	.14	.17
Beth	lb.	.10	.12
Blood	lb.	.79	.84
Blueflag	lb.	.32	.34
Bryonia	lb.	.29	.30
Burdock, Imported	lb.	.19	.21
American	lb.	.18	.19
Calamus, bleached	lb.	1.30	1.35
Unbleached, natural	lb.	.16	.17
Cohosh, black	lb.	.10	.12
Blue	lb.	.12	.14
Colchicum	lb.	1.90	2.70
Colombo, whole	lb.	.24	.29
Comfrey	lb.	.21	.22
Culver's	lb.	.18	.21
Cranesbill, see Geranium.			
Dandelion, English	lb.	.29	.30
American	lb.	.26	.27
Doggrass Dom.	lb.	39	.45
Cut Bermuda	lb.	.29	.30
Echinacea	lb.	.32	.34
Elecampane	lb.	.08½	.09
Galangal	lb.	.26	.27
Gelsemium	lb.	.08½	.09
Gentian	lb.	.17	.18
Powdered	lb.	.20	.22
Geranium	lb.	.07	.09
Ginger, Jamaica, unbleached	lb.	.22	.23
Bleached	lb.	.19½	.20
*Ginseng, Cultivated	lb.	—	—
Wild, Eastern	lb.	—	—
Northwestern	lb.	—	—
Southern	lb.	—	—
Golden Seal	lb.	5.30	5.35
Powdered	lb.	5.85	6.00
Grape, Oregon	lb.	.16	.17
*Hellebore, Black, Imported	lb.	1.40	1.50
White, Domestic	lb.	.21	.22
Powdered	lb.	.24	.26
*Imported	lb.	—	—
Ipecac, Cartagena	lb.	4.45	4.90
Powdered	lb.	4.50	4.95
Rio, whole	lb.	4.45	4.95
Jalap, whole	lb.	.59	.63
Powdered	lb.	.69	.74
Kava Kava	lb.	.18	.19
Lady Slipper	lb.	.85	.90
Licorice, Russian, cut	lb.	.80	.90
Spanish natural bales	lb.	.29	.30
Selected	lb.	.32	.34
Powdered	lb.	.34	.35
*Lovage, American	lb.	.73	.75
Manaca	lb.	.27	.29
Mandrake	lb.	.16	.19
Musk, Russian	lb.	1.75	2.00
Orris, Florentine, bold	lb.	.31	.32
Verona	lb.	.28	.29
*Finger	lb.	2.08	2.12
Pareira Brava	lb.	.33	.34
Pellitory	lb.	.29	.31

*Nominal.

Pink, true	lb.	.60	.65
Pleurisy	lb.	.18	.19
Poke	lb.	.05	.06
Rhatany	lb.	.14	.15
Rhubarb Shensi	lb.	.82	.90
Chips	lb.	.62	.65
Cuts	lb.	.74	2.45
High Dried	lb.	.68	.70
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	lb.	.79	.82
American	lb.	.38	.43
Mexican	lb.	.33	.38
Senega, Northern	lb.	1.02	1.05
Southern	lb.	1.10	1.15
Serpentaria	lb.	.63	.69
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.16	.17
Snake, Black	lb.	.39	.41
Canada natural	lb.	.39	.59
Stripped	lb.	.44	.49
Spikenard	lb.	.30	.32
Squill, white	lb.	.15	.17
Stillingia	lb.	.11	.12
Stone	lb.	.09½	.10
Unicorn false (helonias)	lb.	.49	.54
True (Aletris)	lb.	.58	.62
Valerian, Belgian	lb.	1.38	1.48
*English	lb.	—	—
*German	lb.	—	—
Japanese	lb.	1.13	1.21
Yellow Dock	lb.	.12	.15
Domestic	lb.	—	—
Yellow Parilla	lb.	11	.12

SEEDS

*Anise, Levant	lb.	—	—
Spanish	lb.	.26	.26½
Star	lb.	.24	.24½
Canary, Spanish	lb.	—	—
South American	lb.	.19	.20
Caraway, African	lb.	.53½	.54
*Dutch	lb.	—	—
Domestic	lb.	.68	.69
Cardamom, fair bleached	lb.	.74	.76
Celery	lb.	.57	.57½
Colchicum	lb.	3.45	3.70
Conium	lb.	.39	.40
Coriander, Bombay	lb.	.09½	.10
Morocco, Unbleached	lb.	—	—
Mogador, Unbleached	lb.	.11½	.12
Bleached	lb.	.11½	.12
*Cumin, Levant	lb.	.17½	.19
*Malta	lb.	.18½	.19½
Morocco	lb.	.11	.11¼
Dill	lb.	.18	.18½
Fennel, French	lb.	.17	.17½
*German, small	lb.	—	—
*Roumanian, small	lb.	—	—
Flax, whole	per bbl.	18.25	19.00
Ground	lb.	.11	.12
Foenugreek	lb.	.09¼	.09½
Hemp, Manchurian	lb.	.07¾	.08
*Russian	lb.	—	—
Job's Tears, white	lb.	.05½	.06
arkspur	lb.	.33	.34
Lobelia	lb.	.29	.30
Mustard, Bari, Brown	lb.	—	—
*Dutch	lb.	—	—
Bombay, Brown	lb.	.22	.22½
California Trieste, brown	lb.	.28	.29
Chinese, Yellow	lb.	.11	.11½
*English, yellow	lb.	.40	.41
Parsley	lb.	.23	.25
Poppy, Dutch	lb.	—	—
Russian blue	lb.	.70	.71
*Indian	lb.	.37½	.38
uince	lb.	1.19	1.23

*Nominal.

Rape, English	lb.	—	—
Japanese small	lb.	.09½	.09¾
Domestic	lb.	.10	.10½
Sabadilla	lb.	.13	.14
Stramonium	lb.	.36	.39
Strophanthus, Hispidus	lb.	1.55	1.60
Kombe	lb.	1.89	1.99
Sunflower, domestic	lb.	.10	.10½
South American	lb.	.09	.09¾
Manchurian	lb.	—	.10½
Worm, American	lb.	.08½	.09½
Levant	lb.	1.00	1.25

SPICES

Capsicum, African pods	lb.	.20	.21
Japan	lb.	.14¼	.14½
Cassia, Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.25	.26
China, Selected, mats	lb.	.25	.26
Saigon, assortment	lb.	.46	.48
Cassia Buds	lb.	.25	.26
Chilies, Japan	lb.	.14½	.15
Mombasa	lb.	.22½	.23
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.30	.33
Cloves, Amboynas	lb.	.58½	.60
Zanzibar	lb.	.43	.47
Ginger, African	lb.	.13	.13¼
Cochin "D"	lb.	.19	.20
Jamaica, white good	lb.	.19½	.20
Japan	lb.	.12	.12¾
Mace, Banda, No. 2	lb.	.49	.50
Batavia, No. 2	lb.	.45	.46
Nutmegs, 110s	lb.	.34	.35
Pepper, Black, Sing	lb.	.23	.24
White	lb.	.31	.32
Pimento, Select	lb.	.09¼	.09½

WAXES

Bayberry	lb.	.37	.39
Bees, light, crude	lb.	.45	.46
Light, refined	lb.	.47	.48
Dark	lb.	.46	.47
Candelilla	lb.	.33	.34
Carnauba, Flor.	lb.	.89	.90
No. 1	lb.	.87	.89
No. 2	lb.	.80	.82
No. 3	lb.	.65	.66
Ceresin, Yellow	lb.	.16	.17
White	lb.	.17	.18
Japan	lb.	.24	.25
Montan, crude	lb.	.34	.36
*Bleached	lb.	.35	.36
)zokerite, crude, brown	lb.	.35	.36
*Green	lb.	—	—
*Refined, white	lb.	—	—
*Domestic	lb.	—	—
Refined, yellow	lb.	—	—
Paraffin, ref'd 120 deg. m.p.	lb.	.12½	.13
*Foreign, 130 deg. m.p.	lb.	.15	.16
Stearic Acid—			
Single pressed	lb.	.23	.23½
Double pressed	lb.	.24	.24½
Triple pressed	lb.	.25	.26

Heavy Chemicals

Acetic acid, 28 p.c.	100 lbs.	4.91	5.16
56 p.c.	100 lbs.	9.32	9.57
*70 p.c.	lb.	—	—
*80 p.c.	100 lbs.	15.15	15.40
*Glacial Gov. pr.	lb.	.19½	Gov. pr.
Alum, ammonia, lump	lb.	.07¾	.08¼
Ground	lb.	.04¾	.07
Powdered	lb.	.05	.08
Chrome	lb.	.20½	.21½
Potash lump	lb.	.11	.12
Ground	lb.	.09	.09¾
Alum, Potash, Powdered	lb.	.11½	.12½
Soda, Ground	100 lbs.	—	6.38
Aluminum chloride, liq	lb.	.04½	.05
Sulph., high grade	lb.	.04½	.05¼
Low grade	lb.	.03¼	.04¼
Aluminum hydrate light	lb.	.17	.17¾
Heavy	lb.	.11	.12½
Arsenic, white	lb.	.11	.15
Red	lb.	.65	.70
Ammonia, Anhydrous	lb.	Nominal	
Ammonia Water, 26 deg., car.	lb.	.08½	.08¾
*20 deg., carboys	lb.	.07	.09
*18 deg., carboys	lb.	—	—
*16 deg., carboys	lb.	.06	.08
Ammonium chloride, U.S.P.	lb.	.19	.21
*Sal Ammoniac, gray	lb.	.22	.23
Granulated, white	lb.	.23	.25
*Lump	lb.	—	—
Sulphate, foreign	100 lbs.	—	—
Domestic	100 lbs.	8.00	8.50
Antimony Salts, 75 p.c.	lb.	—	—
65 p.c	lb.	—	—
47 p.c.	lb.	—	—

*Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Blanc Fixe, dry	lb.	.05	— .05¼
Barium, chloride	ton	75.00	—100.00
Dioxide	lb.	.26	— .27
Nitrate	lb.	.11¼	— .12¼
Barytes, floated, white	ton	25.00	—35.00
Off color	ton	14.00	—18.00
Bleaching Powder, 35 p.c.	lb.	.02½	— .03
*Calcium Acetate	100 lbs.	—	— 4.00
Carbide	lb.	.14	— .15
Carbonate	lb.	—	— —
Chloride, solid, f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	22.50	—24.50
Granulated, f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	—	— —
Solid, second hands	ton	30.00	—34.00
Gran. second hands	ton	40.00	—45.00
Sulphate, 98-99 p.c.	lb.	.09	— .09½
*Carbon tetrachloride	lb.	.20	— .25
Copper Carbonate	lb.	.30	— .32
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	.40	— .42
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .42
Sulphate, 98-99 p.c.	lb.	.08¾	— .09½
Second hands	lb.	.08¾	— .09
Powdered	lb.	.10	— .10½
Copperas, f.o.b. works	100 lbs.	2.50	— 3.00
Fusel Oil, crude	gal.	.3.30	— 3.50
Refined	gal.	—	— 5.50
Hydrofluoric Ac. 30 p.c. bbls.	lb.	—	— .05
48 p.c. in carboys	lb.	—	— .09
52 p.c. in carboys	lb.	—	— .10
Lead, Acetate, brown sugar	lb.	.15¾	— .16½
Broken Cakes	lb.	.16¼	— .17
Granulated	lb.	.17	— .17¾
Arsenate, powdered	lb.	.31	— .33
Paste	lb.	.15	— .17
*Nitrate	lb.	Nominal	
Oxide, Litharge, Amer. pd.	lb.	.09½	— .09¾
Foreign	lb.	—	— —
Red, American	lb.	—	— .10¾
Sulphate, basic	lb.	—	— .08¾
White, Basic Carb., Amer. dry	lb.	—	— .09¾
in Oil, 100 lbs. or over	lb.	—	— .10¾
English	lb.	—	— —
Lime, hydrate	lb.	Nominal	
Sulphur solution	gal.	.15½	— .19½
Magnesite, f.o.b. Cal.	ton	42.00	—44.00
f.o.b. N. Y.	ton	65.00	—70.00
Muriatic acid,			
*18 deg. carboys	lb.	.01¾	— .02
20 deg. carboys	lb.	.02	— .02¼
22 deg. carboys	lb.	.02¾	— .03½
Nickel oxide	lb.	.60	— .70
Salts, single	lb.	.16	— .17
donble	lb.	.14	— .15
Nitric acid, 36 deg. carboys	lb.	.06½	— .06¾
38 deg. carboys	lb.	.07¼	— .08
40 deg. carboys	lb.	.07¾	— .08
42 deg. carboys	lb.	.08½	Gov. pr.
Aqua Fortis, 36 deg. carb.	lb.	—	— .05½
38 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .05¾
40 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .06
42 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .06¼
Phosphorus, red	lb.	—	— .75
Yellow	lb.	1.18	— 1.20
Plaster of Paris	bbl.	1.50	— 1.76
True Dental	bbl.	1.75	— 2.00
Potash Caustic, 88-92	lb.	.64	— .68
Potassium Bichromate	lb.	.42½	— .45
Carbonate, calc.	lb.	.35	— .75
Chlorate, cryst.	lb.	.34	— .36
Powdered	lb.	.37	— .39
Japanese	lb.	.35	— .35
Muriate, basis 80 p.c.	ton	260.00	—310.00
Prussiate, red	lb.	2.30	— 2.40
Yellow	lb.	.95	— 1.10
Saltpetre, Granulated	lb.	.27½	— .27½
Refined	lb.	.31¼	— .31½
Soda Ash, 58 p.c. in bags 100 lbs.		2.50	— 2.60
In bbls.	100 lbs.	2.80	— 2.90
Caustic, 76 p.c. Solid 100 lbs.		3.90	— 4.00
Powd. or gran., 76p.c 100 lbs.		4.90	— 5.00
Sodium Bichromate	lb.	.18	— .19
Bisulphate	lb.	—	— —
Carbonate, Sal. Soda, Am. 100	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Chlorate	lb.	.18	— .20
Cyanide	lb.	.30	— .37
Hyposulphite, bbls	100 lbs.	2.65	— 3.00
Kegs	100 lbs.	2.35	— 2.60
***Nitrate, tech.**	100 lbs.	—	— 4.32½
Refined	lb.	.06¾	— .07
Nitrite	lb.	.23	— .26
Prussiate, Yellow	lb.	.32	— .33
Silicate, 60 p.c.	100 lbs.	5.50	— 6.00
40 p.c.	100 lbs.	—	— 2.00
Sod. Sulph., Gl'b. salt 100 lbs.		1.60	— 1.80
Sulphide 60-62 p.c. cryst.	lb.	.08½	— .09
30-32 p.c.	lb.	.05½	— .05¾
***Sulphur (crude) f.o.b. N.Y.**	ton	—	— —
***f.o.b. Baltimore**	ton	—	— —

*Nominal.

Sulphuric Acid			
60 deg. f.o.b. wks	ton	16.00	Gov. pr.
66 deg. f.o.b wks	ton	25.00	Gov. pr.
Oleum, f.o.b. wks	ton	—	—28.00
Battery Acid car's per 100	lbs.	Nominal	
Tin, bichloride	lb.	.27¼	— .28
Zinc, carbonate	lb.	.20	— .22
Chloride	lb.	.15½	— .16
Oxide	lb.	.13¾	— .18
Sulphate	lb.	.04¾	— .06½

Dyestuffs, Tanning Materials and Accessories

COAL-TAR CRUDES

Benzol, C. P.	gal.	.22	— .27
(90 p.c.)	gal.	.22	— .27
Cresylic acid, crude, 95-97 p.c.	gal.	1.20	— 1.25
50 p.c.	lb.	.75	— .85
25 p.c.	lb.	.40	— .45
resol, U.S.P.	lb.	.20	— .21
Creosote oil, 25 p.c.	gal.	.38	— .45
Dip. oil, 25 p. c.	gal.	.40	— .50
Naphthalene, balls	lb.	.12½	— .14
Flake	lb.	.07¾	— .08¼
Phenol	lb.	.38	— .40
Pitch, various grades	ton	10.00	—20.00
Solvent naphtha, waterwhite	gal.	.20	— .25
Crude heavy	gal.	.14	— .17½
*Toluol, pure	gal.	.25	— .40
***Commercial, 90 p.c.**	gal.	1.50	— 1.55
Xylol, pure water white	gal.	.45	— .50

INTERMEDIATES

Acid Benzoic	lb.	—	— 2.75
*Acid Benzoic Crude	lb.	Nominal	
Acid H	lb.	3.20	— 3.25
Acid Metanilic		—	— —
Acid Naphthionic, Crude	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Refined	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Acid Sulphanilic, crude	lb.	.31	— .33
Refined	lb.	.42	— .44
p-Amidophenol Base	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
p-Amidophenol Hydrochloride	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
*Aminoazobenzene	lb.	—	— —
Aniline Oil, drums extra	lb.	.29	— .31
Aniline Salts	lb.	.43	— .45
Aniline for red	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
*Anthracene (80 p.c.)	lb.	.85	— .90
Anthraquinone	lb.	—	— 8.00
Benzaldehyde	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Benzidine Base	lb.	—	— 1.75
Benzidine Sulphate	lb.	1.25	— 1.40
Benzoate of Soda	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Benzylchloride	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Diamidophenol	lb.	—	— 6.50
o-Dianisidine	lb.	—	— —
Dinitrophenol	lb.	.52	— .60
o-Dichlorbenzol	lb.	.15	— .16
p-Dichlorbenzol	lb.	.17	— .18

*Nominal.

Diethylaniline	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Dimethylaniline	lb.	.70	— .80
Dinitrobenzol	lb.	.40	— .42
Dinitrochlorbenzene	lb.	.50	— .56
Dinitronaphthalene	lb.	.55	— .65
Dinitrotoluol	lb.	.60	— .62
Diphenylamine	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Dioxynaphthalene	lb.	—	— —
"G" Salt	lb.	.85	— .95
Hydrazobenzene	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Induline	lb.	2.00	— 2.75
Methylanthraquinone	lb.	—	— —
Monodinitrochlorbenzol	lb.	.48	— .52
Monoethylaniline	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
aphthalenediamine	lb.	—	— —
a-Naphthol	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
b-Naphthol, Technical	lb.	.60	— .65
Sublimed	lb.	.85	— .90
-Naphthylamine	lb.	.55	— .60
b-Naphthylamine	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
p-Nitraniline	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Nitrobenzene	lb.	.18	— .19
Nitrochlorbenzol	lb.	.50	— .56
Nitronaphthalene	lb.	.45	— .50
-Nitrophenol	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
p-Nitrotoluol	lb.	1.55	— 1.65
Nitrotoluol	lb.	.55	— .65
o-Nitrotoluol	lb.	.75	— .85
m-Phenylenediamine	lb.	2.15	— 2.30
p-Phenylenediamine	lb.	4.00	— 4.15
Phthalic Anhydride	lb.	3.50	— 4.25
seudo-Cumol	lb.	—	— —
Resorcin, crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	7.75	— 8.00
Resorcin, Technical	lb.	4.50	— 4.75
etranitromethylaniline	lb.	—	— 2.50
Tolidin	lb.	2.55	— 3.00
o-Toluidine	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
p-Toluidine	lb.	2.25	— 2.35
m-Toluylenediamine	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Xylene, pure	gal.	.40	— .50
Xylene, Com.	gal.	.40	— .50

COAL-TAR COLORS

Acid Black	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Acid Blue	lb.	3.00	— 5.00
Acid Brown	lb.	2.00	— 4.00
Acid Fuchsin	lb.	7.00	—10.00
Acid Orange	lb.	.40	— .60
Acid Orange II	lb.	.60	— .75
Acid Orange III	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Acid Red	lb.	1.75	— 2.25
Acid Scarlet	lb.	1.50	— 2.50
Acid Violet 10 B	lb.	8.00	—10.00
Alpine Yellow	lb.	2.00	— 7.50
Alizarin Blue, bright	lb.	7.75	— 9.25
Alizarin Blue, medium	lb.	6.25	— 7.50
*Alizarin Brown, conc.	lb.	7.50	— 8.50
Alizarin Orange	lb.	8.25	— 9.00
Alizarin Red, W. S. Paste	lb.	5.00	—10.00
Alkali Blue, Domestic	lb.	9.00	—12.00
Alkali Blue, Imported	lb.	16.00	—18.00
Alpine Red	lb.	6.00	— 7.00
Azo Carmine	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Azo Yellow	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Azo Yellow, green shade	lb.	3.50	— 4.50
Auramine, Single O, Dom.	lb.	4.75	— 5.25
Auramine, Double O, Imp.	lb.	5.50	— 6.00
Benzo Purperine 10 B	lb.	4.00	— 8.00
Benzo Purperine 4 B	lb.	3.50	— 5.50
Bismarck Brown Y	lb.	.90	— 1.20
Bismarck Brown R	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Chrome Black, Dom.	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Chrome Black, Imp.	lb.	3.30	— 4.00
Chrome Blue	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Chrome Green, Dom.	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Chrome Red	lb.	2.25	— 3.00
Chrysoidine R	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Chrysoidine Y	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Chrysophenine, Domestic	lb.	6.75	— 8.00
Chrysophenine, Imported	lb.	11.00	—12.50
Congo Red 4B Type	lb.	1.60	— 2.25
Crystal Violet	lb.	6.25	— 8.00
Diamine Sky Blue F. F.	lb.	9.25	—13.00
Direct Black	lb.	1.10	— 1.45
Direct Blue	lb.	—	— 1.10
Direct Sky Blue	lb.	4.00	— 6.00
Direct Brown	lb.	2.35	— 3.00
Direct Bordeaux	lb.	2.85	— 3.45
Direct Fast Red	lb.	3.50	— 6.00
Direct Yellow	lb.	3.00	— 4.00
Direct Fast Yellow	lb.	2.90	— 3.85
Direct Violet con't	lb.	2.75	— 5.00
Emerald Green Crystals	lb.	18.50	—20.00
Erythrosine	lb.	12.00	—14.00
Fast Light Yellow, 2-G	lb.	3.75	— 4.25
Fast Red, 6B extra, con't	lb.	4.60	— 5.00
Fur Black, extra	lb.	3.00	— 4.00
Fur Brown B	lb.	3.00	— 5.00

*Nominal

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Fuchsine Crystals, Dom.	lb.	7.00	— 9.00
Fuchsine Crystals, Imp.	lb	12.00	—12.50
Geranine	lb.	8.75	— 9.25
*Green Crystals, Brilliant	lb.	12.00	—13.00
Indigo 20 p.c. paste	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Indigotine, conc.	lb.	4.25	— 5.00
Indigotine, paste	lb.	1.50	— 2.50
Induline Base	lb.	2.00	— 3.00
Magenta Acid, Domestic	lb.	4.25	— 5.00
Magenta Crystals, Imported	lb.	8.00	—12.00
Malachite Green, Crystals	lb.	8.00	—12.00
Malachite Green, Powdered	lb.	6.50	— 7.50
Metanil Yellow	lb.	2.40	— 2.75
Medium Green	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Methylene Blue, tech	lb.	3.00	— 5.00
Methyl Violet	lb.	3.25	— 8.00
Naphthol Green	lb.	3.00	— 6.00
Nigrosine, Oil Sol.	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Nigrosine, spts. sol.	lb.	.78	— .88
Nigrosine water sol., blue	lb.	.83	— .93
Jet	lb.	.90	— 1.00
*Naphthylamine Red	lb.	6.75	— 7.50
Oil Black	lb.	.70	— 1.00
Oil Orange	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Oil Scarlet	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Oil Yellow	lb.	1.70	— 2.00
Orange, R. G., contract	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Orange Y, conc.	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Oxamine Violet	lb.	7.00	— 8.00
Patent Blue, Swiss Type	lb.	20.00	—23.00
Phosphine G. Domestic	lb.	7.00	—10.00
Ponceau	lb.	1.95	— 2.45
Primuline, Dom.	lb.	5.50	— 6.50
Rhodamine B, ex. cont	lb.	75.00	—80.00
Scarlet 2R	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Sulphur Blue, Dom.	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Soluble Blue, Imp.	lb.	12.00	—13.00
Sulphur Black	lb.	.40	— .65
Sulphur Brown	lb.	.35	— .45
Sulphur Green	lb.	6.00	— 8.00
Sulphur, Navy Blue	lb.	1.40	— 2.75
Sulphur Yellow	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Tartrazine, Domestic	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
Tartrazine, Imported	lb.	1.25	— 1.40
Uranine, Domestic	lb.	10.00	—11.00
Wool Green S. Swiss	lb.	6.50	— 8.50
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Victoria blue B	lb.	—	— 8.00
Victoria Blue, base, Dom	lb.	9.50	—11.00
Victoria Green	lb.	5.00	— 8.00
Victoria Red	lb.	7.00	— 8.00
Victoria, Yellow	lb.	6.50	— 8.00
Yellow for wool	lb.	1.50	— 2.25

NATURAL DYESTUFFS

Annatto, fine	lb.	.33	— .35
Seed	lb.	.08½—	.11
Carmine No. 40	lb.	4.25	— 4.75
*Cochineal	lb.	.80	— 1.00
Gambier, see tanning.			
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	3.00	— 3.75
Oudes	lb.	2.25	— 2.75
Guatemala	lb.	2.25	— 2.75
Kurpahs	lb.	2.25	— 2.75
Madras	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.26¼—	.29¾
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	lb.	—	— —
Chinese	lb.	.33½—	.34½
Persian Berries	lb.	—	— —
Quercitron Bark, see tanning.			
Sumac, China	lb.	.09	— .10⅞
Turmeric, Madras	lb.	.10½—	.11
*Aleppey	lb.	.13	— .13½
*Pubna	lb.	—	— —

DYEWOODS

Barwood	lb.	.06	— .08
Camwood, chips	lb.	.18	— .20
Fustic, sticks	ton	70.00	—80.00
Chips	lb.	.04	— .06
Hypernic, chips	lb.	.09	— .10
*Logwood Sticks	ton	—	— —
Chips	lb.	.03½—	.05½
Quercitron, see tanning.			
Red Saunders, chips	lb.	.15	— .17

EXTRACTS

Archil, Double	lb.	.15¾—	.17¾
Triple	lb.	.18	— .20
Concentrated	lb.	.22	— .29
Cutch, Mangrove, seen tanning.			
Rangoon, boxes	lb.	.22	— .24
Liquid	lb.		Nominal
Tablet	lb.		Nominal
Cudbear, French	lb.	—	— —
*English	lb.	—	— —
*Concentrated	lb.	—	— —
Flavine	lb.	1.00	— 1.50
Fustic, Solid	lb.	.26	— .31
Liquid, 51 deg.	lb.	.15	— .16

*Nominal.

Gall	lb.	.30	— .32
Hematine Extract	lb.	.13	— .16
Crystals	lb.	.25	— .27
Hypernic, liquid	lb.	.30	— .32
Indigo, natural for cotton	lb.	.50	— .54
For wool	lb.	.23	— .27
Indigotine, 100 p.c. pure	lb.	—	— 5.50
Logwood, solid	lb.	.23	— .25
Crystals	lb.	.24	— .29
51 deg., Twaddle	lb.	.13¾—	.14¾
Contract	lb.	.10¾—	.10⅝
Osage Orange—			
Powdered	lb.	—	— .25
Paste	lb.	.12	— .14
Persian Berries	lb.	—	— —
Quebracho, see tanning.			
Quercitron, 51 deg., liia	lb.	.07	— .07¾

MISCELLANEOUS DYESTUFFS

Albumen, Egg	lb.	—	— 1.65
Blood, imported	lb.	.85	— .95
Domestic	lb.	.60	— .70
Prussian blue	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Soluble	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Turkey Red Oil	lb.	.13	— .18
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb.	14½—	.16

RAW TANNING MATERIALS

Algarobilla	ton	140.00	—150.00
Divi Divi	ton	70.00	—80.00
Hemlock Bark	ton	15.00	—16.00
Mangrove, African, 38 p.c.	ton	60.00	—62.00
Bark, S. A.	ton	45.00	—50.00
*Myrobalans	ton	63.50	—65.00
Oak Bark	ton	15.00	—16.00
Ground	ton	.—	—17.50
Quercitron Bark rough	ton	13.00	—15.00
Ground	ton	27.00	—29.00
Sumac, Sicily, 27 p.c. tan	ton	95.00	—100.00
Virginia, 25 p.c. tan	ton	63.00	—73.00
Valonia Cups	ton	—	— —
Beard	ton	—	— —
Wattle Bark	ton	62.00	—64.00

TANNING EXTRACTS

Chestnut, ordinary, 25 p.c. tan, bbls.	lb.	.04¼—	.04⅜
Clarified, 25 p.c. ton, bbls.	lb.	.05	— .05¼
Crystals, ordinary	lb.	—	— —
Clarified	lb.	—	— —
Gambier, 25 p. c. tan	lb.	.19½—	.20
Common	lb.	.23½—	.24
Cubes, Singapore	lb.	.25	— .30
Cubes, Java	lb.	.19	— .20
Hemlock, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.05	— .06
Larch, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.03½—	.04½
Crystals, 50 p.c. tan	lb.	.07½—	.08½
Mangrove, 55 p.c. tan	lb.	.09	— .14
Liquid, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.06	— .08
Muskegon, 23-30 p.c. tan, 50 p.c. total solids	lb.	.01¾—	.02½
Myrobalans, liq., 23-25 p.c. tan	lb.		Nominal
*Solid, 50 p.c. tan	lb	—	— —
Oak Bark, liquid, 23-25p.c.tan	lb.	.04¼—	.05
Quebracho, liquid, 35 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
*35 p.c. tan, untreated	lb.	—	— —
*35 p.c. tan, bleaching	lb.	.07	— .08
*Solid, 65 p.c. tan, ordinary	lb.	.09¾—	.10
*Clarified	lb.	—	— —
Spruce, liquid, 20 p.c. tan, 50 p.c. total solids	lb.	.01	— .01¼
Sumac, liquid, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.08	— .10½
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan	lb.		Nominal

*Nominal.

Oils

ANIMAL AND FISH
(Carloads)

Cod Newfoundland	gal.	1.55	— 1.60
Domestic, prime	gal.	1.44	— 1.45
Liver, Newfoundland	bbl.	95.00	—98.00
Norwegian	bbl.	135.00	—150.00
Degras, American	lb.	—	— .16
*Nominal.			
Degras, English	lb.	.28½—	.29
*German	lb.	—	— —
*Neutral	lb.	—	— —
Horse	lb.	.16½—	.17
Lard, prime winter	gal.	2.25	— 2.30
Off prime	gal.	—	— 1.85
Extra, No. 1	gal.	1.62	— 1.65
No. 1	gal.	1.50	— 1.55
No. 2	gal.	1.45	— 1.50
Menhaden, Light strained	gal.	1.42	— 1.43
Yellow, bleached	gal.	1.44	— 1.45
White, bleached, winter	lb.	—	— 1.45
Northern, crude	gal.	—	— 1.18
*Southern, crude, f.o.b. plant	gal.	—	— 1.10
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	—	— 3.15
30 deg., cold test	gal.	—	— 2.75
40 deg., cold test	gal.	2.55	— 2.60
Dark	gal.	1.40	— 1.51
Prime	gal.	2.25	— 2.50
Oleo Oil	lb.	.23	— .24
*Porpoise, body	gal.	—	— —
*Jaw	gal.	20.00	— 22.00
Red (Crude Oleic Acid)	lb.	.17¾—	.18¼
Saponified	lb.	.17½—	.17¾
*Sperm bleached winter 38 deg., cold test	gal.	2.23	— 2.25
45 deg., cold test	gal.	—	— 2.18
Natural winter, 38 deg., cold test	gal.	2.19	— 2.20
Stearic, single pressed	lb.	.24	— .24½
Double pressed	lb.	.25	— .25½
Triple pressed	lb.	.26½—	.27
Tallow, acidless	gal.	—	— 1.80
* Prime	gal.	1.52	— 1.53
Whale, natural winter	gal.	1.49	— 1.50
Bleached, winter	gal.	1.52	— 1.53

VEGETABLE OILS

Castor, No. 1 bbls	lb.	.30	— .45
Cases	lb.	—	— .45
No. 3	lb.	—	— .35
Cocoanut, Ceylon, bbl.	lb.	.17¼—	.17¾
Ceylon, tanks	lb.	.17	— .17¼
Cochin, bbls.	lb.	.18½—	.19
Tanks	lb.	.17¾—	.18
Corn, refined, bbls.		21.47	—21.67
*Crude, bbls.	lb.	.18	— .18½
*Cottonseed, Crude, f. o. b. mills, in tanks	lb.	—	— .17½
*Summer, yel., prime, bbl.	lb.	.21	— .22
*White	lb.	—	— —
*Winter yellow	lb.	—	— —
Linseed, raw car lots	gal.	1.60	— 1.63
5 barrel lots	gal.	1.65	— 1.70
Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	gal.	—	— 1.70
Double Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	gal.	—	— 1.81
Olive, denatured	gal.	4.25	— 4.50
Foots	lb.	.30	— .35
Palm, Lagos casks	lb.	.40	— .45
*Benin	lb.	—	— —
Niger	lb.	.30	— .35
*Palm Kernel, domestic	lb.	.18	— .19
*Imported	lb.	—	— —
Peach Kernel	lb.	.19	— .19¼
Peanut Oil, edible	lb.	.21½—	.22¾
†Crude, f.o.b. mills	gal.	—	— 1.37
Pine Oil, white steam	gal.	.57	— .58
Yellow, steam	gal.	.56	— .57
Poppy Seed	gal.	—	— 5.00
Rapeseed, ref'd, bbl.	gal.	1.60	— 1.65
*Blown	gal.	1.90	— 1.95
*Rosin oil, first rect.	gal.	—	— .73
Second	gal.	—	— .76
*Sesame, domestic, edible	gal.	—	— 3.00
*Imported	gal.	—	— —
Soya Bean, Pacific Coast	lb.	.14½—	.14¾
New York	lb.	.18	— .18½
*Tar Oil, gen. dist	lb.	—	— .35
Commercial	lb.	—	— .34

MINERAL

Black, reduced, 29 gravity 25-30 cold test	gal.	.24	— .25
29 gravity, 15 cold test	gal.	.24	— .25
Summer	gal.	.24	— .25
*Cylinder, light, filtered	gal.	.45	— .50
Dark, filtered	gal.	.39	— .43
Extra cold test	gal.	.65	— .75
Dark steam, refined	gal.	.28	— .32
Neutral, white, 29 grav.	gal.	—	— .50
Neutral, filtered lemon 33@34 gravity	gal.	—	— .35
White 30@31 gravity	gal.	.50	— .75
Paraffin, high viscosity	gal.	.40	— .41
903 sp. gr.	gal.	.36	— .38
Red Paraffin	gal.	.36	— .38
Spindle, filtered	gal.	.40	— .47
No. 200	gal.	.40	— .42
No. 100	gal.	.35	— .36
No. 110	gal.	.33	— .34

*Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Miscellaneous

NAVAL STORES
(Carloads ex-dock)

*Spirits Turpentine in bbls.	lb.	.69	— .70
*Wood Turpentine, steam distilled, bbls.	lb.	.65	— .66
*Turpentine, Destructive distilled, bbls.	lb.	.50	— .51
*Pitch, prime .....200-lb. bbl.		7.85	— 7.95
Rosin, com., ot g'd.....80 bbl.		14.65	—14.70
*Tar, kiln-burnt, pure 50-gal. bbls.		13.25	—13.75

SHELLAC

D. C.	lb.	.86	— .87
*Diamond 'I"	lb.	—	— —
V. S. O.	lb.	.85	— .86
Fine Orange	lb.	.75	— .80
Second Orange	lb.	.72	— .73
T. N.	lb.	.67	— .68
A. C. Garnet	lb.	.68	— .69
Button	lb.	.80	— .81
Regular, bleached	lb.	.68	— .69
Bone, dry	lb.	.79	— .80

OIL CAKE AND MEAL

Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas..		—	—54.50
f. o. b. New Orleans		—	— —
Cottonseed, Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta		—	—56.00
Columbia		—	—53.00
New Orleans	ton	—	— —
Corn Cake	short ton	55.00	—57.00
Meal	short ton	59.00	—64.26
Linseed cake, dom.	short ton	—	—55.00
Linseed Meal	short ton	54.50	—56.00

COCOA

Bahia	lb.	.13	— .14
Caracas	lb.	.14	— .14½
Hayti	lb.	.11½	— .12
Maracaibo	lb.	.24	— .28
Trinidad	lb.	.14	— .14½

DEXTRINES AND STARCHES

*British Gum, Globe, per 100lbs.		—	— —
Dextrine, Corn, white or yellow	lb.	.07½	— .07¾
Potato, white or canary	lb.	.18½	— .19

*Nominal.

Starch, Corn, bags & bbls.		4.12	— 4.34
Pearl, Globe, bags & bbls.		4.07	— 4.40
Potato, Domestic	lb.	—	— .11½
*Imported, duty paid	lb.	—	— .11½

§REFINED SUGAR
(Prices in Barrels)

	Ar-Amer.	Fed. Nat.	War bu'le		
Powdered	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15
XXXX	9.20	9.20	9.20	9.20	9.20
Confectioners A	8.90	8.90	8.90	—	8.90
Standard Gran.	9.05	9.05	9.05	9.05	9.05

Soap Makers' Materials

ANIMAL AND FISH OILS
(Carlots)

Menhaden, crude, f.o.b. Mills.	ga.	1.00	— 1.05
Light, strained	gal.	—	— 1.42
Yellow, bleached	gal.	—	— 1.44
White, bleached, winter.	gal.	—	— 1.46
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	—	— 3.15
30 deg., cold test.	gal.	—	— 2.75
40 deg., cold test.	gal.	2.55	— 2.60
Dark	gal.	—	— 1.40
Prime	gal.	2.25	— 2.50
Red, (Crude oleic acid)	lb.	.17¼	— .18¼
Saponified	lb.	.17½	— .17¾
Stearic, single pressed	lb.	—	— .24
Double pressed	lb.	—	— .25

VEGETABLE OILS

Castor, No. 1, bbls.	lb.	—	— .45
No. 3	lb.	—	— .35
Cocoanut, Ceylon, bbls.	lb.	—	— .17¾
Ceylon, Tanks	lb.	—	— .17
Cochin, bbls.	lb.	.18	— .18½
Tanks	lb.	—	— .17¾

§Prices fixed by Government. *Nominal.

Corn, crude, bbls.	lb.	—	— .13
Refined, barrels		21.47	—21.67
*Cottonseed, crude, f.o.b. mills	lb.	—	— .17¾
Summer, yellow, prime, bbls	lb.	—	— .21
Winter, Yellow	gal.	—	— —
Linseed, raw car lots.	gal.	—	— 1.60
5-bbl. lots	gal.	1.64	— 1.65
Olive, denatured	gal.	4.25	— 4.50
Foots	lb.	.42	— .43
Palm Lagos, casks.	lb.	—	— —
Niger	lb.	.45	— .50
Palm Kernel, domestic.	lb.	—	— .18
Peanut, edible	lb.	—	— .22¾
†Crude, f.o.b. mills	gal.	—	— 1.37
Pine, white steam.	gal.	.57	— .58
*Sesame, domestic, edible	gal.	—	— 3.00
*Soya Bean, Manchurian.	lb.	.17½	— .17¾

GREASES, LARDS, TALLOWS
(New York Markets)

Grease, white	lb.	.19¼	— .20½
Yellow	lb.	.15	— .16½
House	lb.	.16½	— .17
Brown	lb.	.16	— .16¾
Lard, City	lb.	—	— .27
Compound	lb.	.23	— .24½
Stearine, lard	lb.	.29	— .29½
Oleo	lb.	—	— .29½
Tallow, edible	lb.	—	— .21
City, prime	lb.	.17¾	— .18
Choice Country	lb.	.19	— .19½

(Western Markets)

Tallow, edible	lb	.21¼	— .21¾
City Fancy	lb.	—	— .19¼
Prime Packers	lb.	—	— .19
Grease, Choice White.	lb.	.17¾	— .20
"A" White	lb.	.19¼	— .20
"B" White	lb.	.18	— .18½
Yellow	lb.	.16½	— .17
Brown	lb.	.17	— .17½
Bone	lb.	.11	— .12½
House	lb.	.15½	— .15¾
Stearine, prime oleo.	lb.	—	— .24
Lard, city steam	lb.	.27	— .27¼

*Nominal. †Buyers' Tanks.

TO PRODUCE GLYCERIN SYNTHETICALLY

The discovery of a process for producing glycerin synthetically by fermentation of sugar, developed by the chemical laboratory of the bureau of internal revenue, is announced for the first time, in the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury, which has just been made public. This discovery is declared to be a very important one, assuring, as it does, that there would have been no shortage in the supply of glycerin for war purposes had the armistice not been signed.

"During the spring of 1917," declared Secretary McAdoo in his report, "information reached the Government that glycerin was being produced in large quantities in Germany by a fermenting process, and that by this means the Germans were able to produce supplies of glycerin ample for their war purposes, despite the tremendous diminution in available supplies of fats, from which glycerin is ordinarily recovered. The chemists attached to the laboratory of the bureau of internal revenue were authorized to investigate the problem and undertake its solution.

"After three months of experimental work in the laboratory the chemists reported discovery of a synthetic process by which glycerin could be produced in needed quantities, but that the cost of quantity production could not be determined from the small-scale operations to which the laboratory was necessarily restricted. In order to determine whether the process could be made commercially profitable, the bureau's experiments were extended to a large industrial chemical plant. By February, 1918, the process had been tried on a scale sufficiently large to demonstrate both its effectiveness in producing glycerin and the feasibility of its commercial exploitation. Detailed reports describing the process were made by the chemists and these have been made available to the governments associated with the United States in the war and to such manufacturers in the United States as have expressed interest in it or purpose to undertake the commercial exploitation of the process."

PAINT AND VARNISH FOREIGN TRADE

The National Paint, Oil and Varnish Association, in session at Boston, last week, took steps to establish a statistical bureau to aid in developing foreign trade. O. McG. Howard, chairman of the statistical committee, which has been considering the matter for two years, made a report in which he urged the necessity for a bureau. Mr. Howard said, however, that it would be absolutely necessary for the different groups of the paint and oil trade to combine under the provisions of the Webb law in order to compete in foreign markets.

Harry I. Thayer, treasurer of Tanners' Council and former president of the New England Shoe and Leather Association, explained the great benefits the tanners' trade had received from its council. Mr. Thayer said the tanners' council represented the largest organization in this country for any one industry. It has just received an appropriation of $10,000 to be used in preparing a survey of the labor situation. It also is to try to stabilize the tanning industry and is about to establish a foreign trade bureau. The tanners' council represents 95 per cent of the firms in the trade.

E. J. Cornish, of the National Lead Company, was elected president; George C. Morton, of Boston, first vice-president; Richard Moore, of St. Louis, second vice-president; Charles J. Casper, of Pittsburgh, third vice-president, and E. S. Chatfield, of New York city, treasurer.

Imports and Exports of Drugs and Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

Imports from November 30 to December 14—Exports for the month of October

Owing to the strict regulations of the Treasury Department forbidding the publication of the names of importers receiving consignments and the names of ports of shipment, this feature of the service is omitted by DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS during the period of the war. Subscribers interested in any special product will be assisted in locating supplies if they will communicate with the Editor.

Imports

ACIDS—
15,000 pounds oxalic, Bristol

ALBUMEN—
54,000 pounds, Singapore

BEANS—
11,130 lbs. vanilla, Marseilles
3,630 lbs. vanilla, Marseilles
35,100 lbs. vanilla, Marseilles
35,300 lbs. vanilla, Marseilles
4,000 lbs. vanilla, Marseilles

CANTHARIDES—
500 pounds, Singapore

CHEMICAL PREP.—
750 pounds, London
400 pounds, Bordeaux

CUTTLEFISH BONE—
15,000 pounds, Marseilles

DYES AND DYESTUFFS—
5,504,300 pounds quebracho extract Buenos Ayres
9,800 pounds cochineal, South Pacific
285,000 pounds nux vomica, Calcutta
33,000 pounds orchil liquid, Marseilles

ESSENTIAL OIL—
2,650 lbs. various, Marseilles
2,850 lbs. various, Bordeaux
1,500 pounds ylang ylang, Marseilles
200 pounds rose, Marseilles
2,000 lbs. lavender Marseilles
1,850 lbs. lavender, Marseilles
250 pounds orange, Marseilles
2,300 lbs. geranium, Marseilles
500 lbs. geranium, Marseilles
200 lbs. jasmine, Marseilles
50 lbs. petitgrain, Marseilles

GALL NUTS—
44,750 pounds, Singapore
136,000 pounds, Singapore
18,250 pounds, Singapore

GUMS—
1,300 lbs. chicle, South Pacific
4,900 lbs. chicle, South Pacific
4,800 lbs. chicle, South Pacific
11,500 lbs. arabic, Marseilles

GLYCEROPHOSPHATES—
800 pounds, Marseilles

ICHTHYOL—
600 pounds, Bristol

IODINE—
12,050 pounds, South Pacific

IRON OXIDE—
17,000 pounds, Bristol

LEAVES—
40,500 lbs. laurel, Marseilles
10,500 lbs. thyme, Marseilles
80,000 lbs. sage, Marseilles
147,500 lbs. sage, Marseilles

LEECHES—
200 pounds bloodsuckers, Bordeaux

LYCOPODIUM—
5,000 pounds, London

OPIUM—
5,380 pounds, London

MEDICINAL AND MISCELLANEOUS DRUG PREP.—
100 pounds medicinal powder, Port Limon
5,850 lbs. medicine, Bordeaux

OILS—
20,000 gallons camphor, Kobe
12,000 gallons camphor, Kobe

POTASSIUM SALTS—
2,500 pounds carbonate, Kyoto
59,200 lbs. carbonate, Kobe
22,500 lbs. carbonate, Singapore
1,000 pounds chloride, Kobe
7,200 pounds iodide, Singapore

ROOTS—
4,800 lbs. ipecac, Montevideo
10,000 pounds rhubarb, Kobe
5,550 pounds rhubarb, Kobe
7,560 lbs. ipecac, Montevideo

SALTPETER—
416,800 pounds, Calcutta

SEEDS—
17,500 pounds foenugreek, Bordeaux
104,400 lbs. mustard, Singapore
14,100 pounds foenugreek, Marseilles
99,300 pounds foenugreek Marseilles
82,500 lbs. foenugreek, Havre
12,000 lbs. fennel, Marseilles
24,200 lbs. cumin, Bordeaux
31,400 lbs. cumin, Marseilles
201,000 pounds cumin, Havre
123,000 pounds coriander, Bordeaux
62,500 lbs. coriander, Bordeaux
65,000 pounds coriander, Marseilles
112,000 pounds coriander Marseilles
100,200 lbs. coriander, Havre
32,400 pounds caraway, Marseilles
8,300 lbs. caraway, Marseilles

SILVER SULPHIDE—
50 pounds, South Pacific

SPICES—
100,023 lbs. cloves, Zanzibar
39,700 lbs. cassia, Singapore
48,025 lbs. cassia, Singapore
7,400 lbs. cassia, Singapore

SPONGES—
2,000 pounds, Singapore

TARTAR, CRUDE—
465,850 pounds, Marseilles
160,000 pounds, Spain

WAX—
500 lbs. bees, South Pacific
82,500 lbs. vegetable, Moji
9,800 lbs. vegetable, Nagasaki

Exports

ACID, CARBOLIC—
257 pounds, Venezuela
55 pounds, Dutch Guiana
128 pounds, China

ACID, NITRIC—
1,464 pounds, Mexico
843 pounds, Chile
227 pounds, Peru
33 pounds, San Domingo

ACID, PICRIC—
100 pounds, Cuba

ACID, SULPHURIC—
175,068 pounds, Chile
10,308 pounds, Cuba
169,185 pounds, Peru
21 pounds, San Domingo

ALCOHOL—
1,043,668 gallons, England

ALCOHOL, WOOD—
600 gallons, Chile

CALCIUM CARBIDE—
544,000 pounds, Chile
630,000 pounds, Cuba
2,000 pounds, San Domingo
5,000 pounds, Costa Rica

COPPER SULPHATE—
21 pounds, Peru
30 pounds, Cuba
15 pounds, Chile
11,080 pounds, Brazil

GLUCOSE—
383,979 pounds, England

GLYCERIN—
1,700,926 pounds, England
250,660 pounds, Italy
1,500 pounds, Cuba
105 pounds, Chile
50 pounds, Peru

LIME ACETATE—
35,830 pounds, France

LIME, CHLORIDE—
184,040 pounds, Spain
68,710 pounds, Brazil

MERCURY—
11 pounds, Hayti

PARAFFIN WAX, REFINED—
1,061,877 pounds, Chile
46,325 pounds, Brazil
214,600 pounds, Peru
80,763 pounds, France
3,850,187 pounds, Italy
4,004,397 pounds, England
142 pounds, Dutch E. Indies
568,080 pounds, British South Africa
550,000 lbs. Portu. Africa

PEPPERMINT OIL—
60 pounds, Norway
125 pounds, Cuba

POTASSIUM CHLORATE—
28 pounds, China
23,520 pounds, Chile
5,140 pounds, Brazil
10,331 pounds, Cuba

ROOTS—
100 pounds, ginseng, Chile

SODA, ASH—
1,393,830 pounds, Brazil
756,011 pounds, Cuba
245,800 pounds, Chile
29,200 pounds, Peru

SODA, CAUSTIC—
173,805 pounds, Chile
594,553 pounds, Cuba
468,183 pounds, Brazil
141,518 pounds, Peru

SODA, SAL—
7,000 pounds, Chile
66,750 pounds, Cuba
12,150 pounds, Iceland
262 pounds, Virgin Islands

SODA SILICATE—
163,115 pounds, Cuba

SPONGES—
20 pounds, Newfoundland
21 pounds, Panama
2 pounds, Cuba
210 pounds, Peru
20 pounds, Brazil

SULPHUR, CRUDE—
5 tons, Chile
28 tons, Cuba

WAX, BEES—
448 pounds, Panama
15 pounds, Trinidad

ZINC OXIDE—
10,015 pounds, Chile
80,545 pounds, Brazil
6,760 pounds, Peru
220,500 pounds, France
5,275 pounds, Mexico

New Incorporations

Tezor Products Corp., Manhattan, candies, mints, food products, dyes and chemicals, capital $10,000; S. M. Lazarus, I. Goldstein, S. Benson, 953 Hoe Ave., Bronx.

J. F. Chapman & Co., Manhattan, capital $75,240. Mining, make basic acids, chemicals, etc., 100 shares preferred stock $100 each; 5 shares common stock, no par value. I. Townshend Burden, F. B. Dutton, J. Frank Chapman, 120 Broadway, New York.

K. T. C. Chemical Corp., Manhattan, capital $50,000. L. H. Sanders, J. T. Areles, W. P. Riley, 2 Rector St., New York.

Pauvar Co., Dover, Del., manufacture chemicals, capital $100,000; M. A. Meyercord, John E. Fleming, Ira G. Ross, all of Philadelphia, Pa.

Rogers-Smith Drug Co., Buffalo, capital $5,000. H. J. Rosokoff, L. I. Lewyn, J. Schweitzer, Buffalo, N. Y.

American Nitration Company, Newark, capital $50,000. To deal in chemicals, alkalies, etc. David L. Sumney of Waterbury, Conn. Alfred Weeks of Nutley, and William A. Wachenfield, of Newark, N. J.

Amitalo Corp., Manhattan, capital $100,000. Drugs, chemicals, etc. M. Rosenthal, J. M. Rogers, A. C. Harkness, 4 Wall St., New York.

Falco Refining Co., Bronx, capital $6,000. Refine greases, oils and soaps. I. Klammer, A. and M. Borger, 1007 East 180th St., Bronx, New York.

Washington Dye and Chemical Corp., Dover, Del., capital $150,000. Dyes, chemicals, etc. Oscar J. Ricketts, J. D. Hird, George T. Parker, Washington, D. C.

Capital Increases—Woolf Laboratories, Manhattan, $3,000 to $1,000,000.

Authorizations—Roxey, Inc., Delaware, soaps and soap powder, etc., 5,000 shares common stock of no par value. Representative, W. L. Schultz, 34th St. and 6th Ave., New York.

Abraham Robinson McIlvaine, senior member of the firm of McIlvaine Bros., drug importers and millers of 1500 Hamilton street, Philadelphia, Pa., died suddenly at his home in that city on November 26. Mr. McIlvaine has been connected with the business which bore his name for over fifty years.

Patents and Trade Marks

Granted September 24, 1918

1,279,499—Lucien Paul Basset, Paris, France. Process of manufacture of sodium sulphate.

1,279,524—Aron Eckmann, Berne, Switzerland, assignor to Schweiz. Serum und Impfinstiteit, Berne, Switzerland. Process of liberating a gaseous disinfectant.

1,279,602—Thomas C. Spelling, New York, N. Y. Non-reusable bottle and stopper.

1,279,622—Charles L. Weil, St Clair, Mich. Dispensing receptacle.

1,279,651—Alphonso S. Campbell, Medford, Mass. Hot water bottle.

1,279,661—David A. Crawford, Emlenton borough, Pa. Measuring and dispensing apparatus.

1,279,695—Frank J. Hollis, Canadaigua, N. Y. Paste tube.

1,279,823—John G. Balsillie, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia. Process and apparatus for causing precipitation by coalescence of aqueous particles contained in the atmosphere.

1,279,942—Lambert Thorp, Cincinnati, O. Analgesic body and process of making.

1,280,119, 1,280,120, 1,280,121, 1,280,122, 1,280,123, 1,280,124, 1,280,125, 1,280,126, 1,280,127—Walter A. Jacobs, Mt. Vernon, and Wade Brown, Michael Heidelberger, and Louise Pearce, New York, N. Y., assignors to Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, New York, N. Y. Arsenical compound.

Granted October 1, 1918

1,280,194—Oswald C. Earp-Thomas, Bloomfield, N. J. Analytical testing apparatus.

1,280,212—Charles M. Green, Marblehead, Mass. Wrapping and labeling apparatus.

1,280,218—Louis A. Hawthorne, Essex County, N. J., assignor to Steel Utilities, Inc. Label-dating machine.

1,280,255—George A. Logan, New York, N. Y. Bottle-capsule and method of making same.

1,280,275—John D. Morgan, Summit, N. J., assignor to Steel Utilities, Inc. Label-dating machine.

1,280,314—Alexander Schwarcman, Buffalo, N. Y., assignor to Kellogg Products, Inc. Catalyst and method of making the same.

1,280,315—Alexander Schwarcman, Buffalo, N. Y., assignor to Kellogg Products, Inc. Process of hydrogenation.

1,280,338—Thomas H. Verhave, The Hague, Netherlands. Manufacture of threads from viscose.

1,280,471—William T. Hoofnagle, Glen Ridge, N. J., assignor to Electro-Chemical Products Co., New York, N. Y. Method and apparatus for treating gases and vapors electrically.

1,280,580—Charles E. Sweet, Boston, Mass., assignor to Arthur D. Little, Inc. Medicated pencil.

1,280,585—Oscar M. Taylor, Memphis, Tenn., assignor of one-half to David S. Gardner. Machine for filling capsules.

1,280,602—Alfred A. Wells, Montclair, N. J. Disinfectant, etc.

1,280,612—Chauncey C. Loomis, Syracuse, N. Y., assignor to Semet-Solvay Company, Solvay, N. Y. Process of chlorinating toluene.

TRADE-MARKS

Published October 1, 1918

109,443—Walter J. Scafe, Joplin, Mo. Throat and lung tonic and a preparation for the treatment and relief of coughs, colds, sore throat, etc.

109,848—Millard Corporation, New York, N. Y. Medicine for the treatment of constipation and auto-intoxication.

110,831—Commonwealth Products Corporation, New York, N. Y. An emulsifying agent for oils, etc.

111,282—Arthur N. Roe, Branchville, N. J. Medicinal preparations in three forms, as follows: One for external use, another for indigestion, and one also for luccorrhea.

111,604—Samuel A. Brown, Ridley Park, Pa. A reconstructive tonic.

111,669—Ezekiel Brothers, New York, N. Y. Dyes.

111,675—Frederick J. Ott, Jefferson City, Mo. Tablets for whooping cough, bronchitis, tec.

111,885—Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich. Disinfectants, germicides, and antiseptics.

111,991—International Alcoholic Corporation, Wilmington, Del. Ethyl alcohol.

112,004—Edmund D. Cutino, Kansas City, Mo. Nail-polish and hair-removers.

112,220—Jeremiah H. Madden, New York, N. Y. Bouillon cubes, and vegetable and beef extracts in solid and fluid form.

112,479—McCormick & Co., Baltimore, Md. Egg-preserving compound.

112,678—The Relief Laboratory, Inc., Newburgh, N. Y. Preparation for the treatment of dyspepsia, indigestion, etc.

IMPORT RESTRICTIONS REVISED

(Special to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.)

Washington, D. C., Dec. 10.—The War Trade Board announces the revocation of its order of June 30, 1918, restricting the importation of tanning materials and tanning extracts. Applications will now be considered for licenses to import tanning materials and tanning extracts, except quebracho wood, in an amount not to exceed 12,000 tons per month from November 30, 1918, to June 30, 1919. Allocation will be made by the War Trade Board.

It is also announced that List of Restricted Imports is amended to permit the licensing of quebracho wood, as classified under paragraph 624 of the Tariff Act of 1913, originating in and coming from the River Plate district (Argentina and Uruguay) in an amount not to exceed 6,000 tons per month from November 30, 1918, to June 30, 1919. Allocation will be made by the War Trade Board.

The import restriction placed upon flaxseed or linseed July 5, 1918, has been modified to permit the issuance of licenses for the importation of these commodities when originating in and coming from the River Plate districts (Argentina and Uruguay) in a total amount not to exceed 20,000 tons prior to January 1, 1919, and 15,000 tons each for the months of January, February, March and April. Allocation will be made by the War Trade Board.

The War Trade Board will now consider applications for license to import argols, wine lees, tartrate of lime as classified under paragraph 8 of the Tariff Act of 1913, and tartaric acid as classified under paragraph 1 of the Tariff Act of 1913, originating in and coming from South America, in an amount not to exceed 1,500 tons for the period up to and including March 31, 1919. Allocation will be made by the War Trade Board.

The War Trade Board announces that they will consider applications for import licenses for copal and palm kernels, in a total amount for both together of not to exceed two thousand tons, from the Belgian Congo, for shipment on the vessels "Atlantan" or "Bassam," to be made before January 1, 1919. Shipments so licensed will be subject to allocation by the Bureau of Imports.

The War Trade Board announces that, in addition to shipments of cocoa beans permitted under W. T. B. R. No. 163, issued July 11, 1918, they will consider applications for licenses to import cocoa beans originating in and coming from the Dominican Republic or Haiti.

PROFESSOR SAYRE HEADS A.PH.A.

The Board of Canvassers of the American Pharmaceutical Association on December 7 announced the result of the mail ballot for the election of officers of the organization for 1919-1920 as follows:

President, Professor L. E. Sayre, dean School of Pharmacy, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kans.; 1st vice-president, Theodore J. Bradley, dean Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, Boston, Mass.; 2nd vice-president, Harry Whitehouse, Johnson City, Tenn.; 3rd vice-president, Prof. E. Fullerton Cook, Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, Philadelphia, Pa.

Members of the Council, Professor James H. Beal, Urbana, Ill.; Professor Charles H. LaWall, dean Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, Philadelphia, Pa., and Samuel L. Hilton, Washington, D. C.

The newly-elected officers will be installed at the next annual meeting which is scheduled to meet in New York City in 1919.

Want Ads

PAYMENT in all cases should accompany the order; add 10c if answers are to be forwarded.

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